The Chicago Tribune.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Monday Morning, July 29, 1872.

Juarez being dead, France will soon resume diplomatic relations with Mexico.

Nilsson, on her marriage in London, was the recipient of $60,000 worth of presents.

President Grant cuts adrift entirely to-day, and starts for the Canadian border, where he will tarry three weeks or more.

By the Treasury Department programme for August the Sub-Treasurer in New York is authorized to buy $6,000,000 worth of bonds and sell $7,000,000 in gold.

Mr. Hendricks spoke in Fort Wayne on Saturday to an audience of 8,000 people. The Senator's remarks throughout were enthusiastically received. Another Fort Wayne item is that the *Gazette*, of that city, hitherto a supporter of Grant, is rapidly veering Greeley-ward.

Crop reports from many points in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, published this morning, make a most favorable showing. In Central Illinois, recent heavy showers have slightly damaged some grains; but a good average aggregate yield may be counted on.

A treaty has been drawn up between the Japanese Embassy and our Government, which is said to confer many important advantages on the United States. It will not be acted on, however, until the Embassy shall have completed their European visit and returned to their own country.

The Japanese Government is to establish a new form of religion after carefully consulting the most noted exponents of each sect. The Government decrees on the subject, when promulgated, will be imperative, and all persons must conform thereto. It is said that the new religion will be enlightened and simple, and will probably meet with general approval.

[illegible] thousand majority for the anti-[illegible] State ticket in Pennsylvania. Properly interpreted, that is what Sunday's despatch concerning the proposed withdrawal [illegible] means. Such action will be [illegible] upon as an acknowledgment of defeat, and any eleventh-hour candidate, no matter how popular he may be, can but have a poor start, and a stern chase, with a certainty of defeat.

The Sub-Committee on Indian Affairs, now investigating in the Indian Territory, find that immense frauds have been perpetrated upon the Cherokees, Chickasaws, and other Indians, through corrupt bargains by Indian delegates with Washington lobbyists and claim agents. The contingent fees in some cases have aggregated millions of dollars, these delegates having a large pecuniary interest therein. The cancellation of all these contracts will be recommended.

Three million one hundred and ninety-four thousand, two hundred and forty-seven dollars! This is the loss account of an Administration which Secretary Boutwell has been telling his audiences is financially above reproach. And this sum covers those frauds only which have become known to the public through the press. What the grand total figures up is only known to the Department officers who are perambulating through the country sounding the praises of Grant, and asking the people to keep him and themselves in power another term.

Senator Schurz, in the course of his speech at Greensboro, N. C., advised the colored people to cultivate friendly relations with the whites. He admonished the ex-rebel soldiers if armed bands were allowed to molest citizens, no matter what color, they must not expect protection. He advised them, if more disorders of the kind occur, to take swift measures for punishment into their own hands, and let the Government see that Confederate soldiers are resolved to protect life and property in their midst.

A hitch has occurred in the Commission of the United States and Mexico, which has been sitting in Washington for some time past. The trouble is over claims preferred by Mexico, amounting to $2,000,000, known as the Indian depredation cases. The Commissioners differed, and in May last referred their disagreement to the Umpire, but before the papers could be transferred the Mexican Commissioner resigned, and another person was appointed in his place. The new Commissioner, on examining the documents, concludes that neither the Commissioners nor the Umpire have authority to decide the matter. As all claims must be heard before the 1st of February next, the treaty will be broken, unless the two Governments diplomatically arrange the matter so that the remaining cases may be passed upon.

The Chicago produce markets were fairly active on Saturday, and were generally higher, except on pork and barley. Mess pork was $1.50a2.00 per brl lower, closing at $14.50a14.75 for cash, and $14.25a14.50 seller August. Lard was quiet, but firm, at $8.90a9.00 per 100 lbs for winter, and $7.87 1-2 for summer rendered. Meats were more active and firmer at 5 3-4c for shoulders, 7 3-4c for short ribs, and 13a14c for winter sweet pickled hams. Flour was rather less active, but a shade firmer on good brands. Wheat was excited, and 2a2 1-2c higher on options, closing at $1.28 1-2 cash, and $1.25 seller August. Corn was active and 1-2c higher, closing easier at 42 1-4c bid for regular No. 2, and 42 3-4c for seller August. Oats were quiet but firmer, closing at 27 1-4c for cash, and 26 1-2c for seller August. Rye was quiet at 1 1-2c advance, closing at 59 1-2c. Barley was dull and easier, closing at 54c for old No. 2; and 56 1-2c for new do seller September. Hogs were in active demand and advanced 10c per 100 lbs, or to $4.25a4.65. Cattle and sheep were in fair request and steady.

KENTUCKY.

Probable Murder.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Lodenkemper, who was struck in the pit of the stomach last Friday, by a board which he was sawing in Van Seggern's planing mill, died to-day, from the effects of his injuries. He leaves a wife and four children.

Five boatmen, who came from Pittsburgh and put up at the Venerment Hotel, on the corner of Third and Water streets, were all put in the same room on the third floor. This morning at 1 o'clock, Allen Dewitt, one of the men, was found on the pavement in an insensible condition, and was taken to the jail, where he died at 4 p. m. Harrison Doon, who slept in the same bed with him, was arrested on suspicion of throwing him out of the window.

Fires.

OTTAWA, Canada, July 28.—This morning a fire broke out in Mortimer's drug store in Sussex street, and spread rapidly to the buildings occupied by Nye, tobacconist; Bartlett, confectioner, and Meadows, tin-ware, all of which, with the stocks and furniture in the dwellings overhead, were destroyed. The fire also spread through the stables of Matthews' Hotel, which were burned. The wife of Mr. Evans, who occupied the dwelling over Nye's tobacco store, was burned to death. Evans narrowly escaping a similar fate. A servant girl in his employ, and also one in Mortimer's jumped from a third story window into the street. The former, it is feared, is fatally injured. Loss $150,000; largely insured.

ELMIRA, July 28.—Twelve cars of oil were burned on the Erie Railway, west of this city. Loss, $16,000. Consigned to parties in New York.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 28.—PASSED UP.—Barks Golden West, Maria Martin, Kate Darley, Orphan Boy; schooners Mediator, Wend the Wave, J. B. Wilber, Caraba, Empire State, F. B. Goodner, Julia, Percy, Bell, Walbridge, H. G. Cleveland, L. W. Perog.

PASSED DOWN.—Barks Erastus Corning, Red, White and Blue, Gibraltar; schooners A. Washer, Onondaga, Exile, Wm. Young, Hungarian, H. B. Baldwin, Minnie Miller, George Would.

WIND.—Southwest.

Telegraphic Brevities.

About 8 o'clock last night, at Columbus, Ind., a prostitute named Hammond was shot and instantly killed by an unknown woman.

Wm. B. Burbank has been arrested in Pittsfield, Mass., for the murder of John Berrigan, during a bar-room fight on Friday.

—The Cuban privateer, "Pioneer," which has been lying at Newport, in custody of Collector Macy, for a violation of the Revenue laws, was passed into the charge of United States Marshal Coggshall, Saturday, on an order of President Grant to hold the vessel for a violation of the neutrality act of 1818.

—Edwin F. Foster, editor of the *Dramatic News*, Boston, died, last evening, of heart disease.

—Margaret Davis quarrelled with John Graham in a house of ill-fame, in Philadelphia, yesterday, and fractured his skull with a pitcher. He was removed to the hospital, in a [illegible], and she was committed.

—Robert Park Methodist [illegible] Church, of Indianapolis, Rev. Dr. [illegible] pastor, yesterday [illegible] dedicating their new church [illegible] cost $97,000 [illegible] this will be the best [illegible] church property in Indiana.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Immense Liberal Meeting at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Carl Schurz on the Stump in North Carolina.

Progress of the Liberal Movement in Michigan.

Grant Meeting at Madison, Wisconsin.

Political Meetings the Order of the Day Everywhere.

SPEECH BY CARL SCHURZ AT GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEW YORK, July 28.—A Greensboro, N. C., special states that Carl Schurz made a speech there last night, in which he said he had belonged to the anti-slavery party all his life, and if he is not now fighting in the ranks of the Republican party it was their fault, not his. He advocated the Congressional acts of reconstruction in order to secure to the negroes their civil and political rights. After this, it became their duty to secure political rights and privileges to the rebels, who had laid down their arms in good faith. Then it was that the flag of Amnesty was planted with the flag of Justice, and Greeley was its standard-bearer. He said the Democratic party for years legislated to keep itself in power by corruption and fraud, and the Republican party was doing the same now. The Ku-Klux laws placed great power in the hands of the Administration, which is being now used for the basest purposes. The Federal arm was being reached into the affairs of the States, and the mails were not even safe. He claimed that the votes of the colored men were corruptly controlled by the carpet-baggers, who also robbed and plundered the South, and were countenanced in so doing by the Republican party, Republican Congressmen, and the Administration, by its Deputy Marshals. The Republican party was, at this time, controlling the elections in the South, and upholding the most atrocious system of government that ever cursed a people, free in name only. He then gave a history of the Liberal movement, maintaining that the Cincinnati Convention was that of the true Republican party. He denied Boutwell's statement that the Democrats opposed emigration, and said that the oppressive taxation by plundering carpet-baggers was not an inducement to emigrants. He thought it strange Boutwell should advise Southerners against clasping hands across the bloody chasm of the war, saying the heart must be obdurate to counsel against uniting in harmony and friendship. When the bloody chasm was once bridged by clasped hands, there would be no longer any need of the Republican party. The disclosure of the rebel plans to burn Northern cities was being paraded before the people of the North to keep alive the old war feeling, and if the Republican party could not live and prosper except by despotism, corruption, and a revival of war animosities, it does not deserve to live. He urged Republicans to trust rebel soldiers, who could not afford better evidence of their acceptance of issues of the war than that they now rallied around the Greeley banner. He referred to the needs of the colored people and advised them to cultivate friendly relations with the whites, for they never could live happy if the white man is not their friend. He claimed that if the colored vote, now compact and solid, were divided between the two political parties, both parties will be equally interested in securing to them their rights. In addressing the Rebel soldiers present, he said there was full confidence felt in them in the North, but admonished them, if armed bands were allowed to scourge citizens, no matter of what color, the Liberal Republicans would not be able to stem the channel of civilization and protect them. If there are more recurrences of disorders, take swift and retributive measures into your own hands, and let the Federal Government see that Confederate soldiers are not only able, but willing and resolved, that life and property shall be protected in your houses, your counties, and in every one of your States. He then read the letter of Pleasonton relative to the San Domingo business, closing by saying, now it simply remained a question of veracity between Pleasonton and President Grant.

IMMENSE LIBERAL MEETING AT FORT WAYNE, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., July 28.—The delivery of Hon. Thomas A Hendricks' speech in this city, last night, was received with the greatest enthusiasm by an audience of six or eight thousand ladies and gentlemen. Old line Democrats of the city and remote parts of the county were in attendance and cheered heartily for Greeley and Brown, and Hendricks, and evinced their hearty co-operation with the Liberal movement. Prominent Republicans and Democrats marched side by side in the procession. Appropriate mottoes were carried, and several bands of music were in attendance. It was, taken all in all, the most successful opening of a national campaign ever witnessed in this county. Greeley's majority is estimated at enormous numbers, from 3,000 to 4,000. The Republicans are barely able to keep up an organization. Several have withdrawn, also, from their ranks.

The nomination of a county ticket having occurred, the *Gazette*, of this city, heretofore a strong Grant paper, and the only daily in this city and Congressional District that has favored that ticket, expressed its sympathy, editorially, yesterday, for Greeley, though it has not yet taken direct ground in favor of the Liberal ticket. The influence of this journal will doubtless be felt.

Greeley Clubs are being organized continually, but, as yet, not one Grant Club is in the field.

GRANT MEETING AT MADISON, WIS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 28.—The first Grant and Wilson meeting of the campaign was held here last evening, and is regarded by the Republicans as a complete success, and an encouraging opening of the campaign. The pillars on the east front of the Capitol were hung with a few Chinese lanterns, music was provided, rockets let off, and cannons fired, to attract a crowd. Over two thousand people assembled, and much enthusiasm was manifested, the speakers being repeatedly applauded and cheered, and the meeting closed with hearty cheers for Grant and Wilson. General David Atwood, the white-haired veteran of the *State Journal*, presided. Governor Washburn opened with a brief speech, making a graceful tribute to Governor Randall, the first War Governor of the State, in honor of whose memory the Capitol flag had hung at half-mast during the day. Referring to a trip just made on the Wisconsin Central Railroad, twenty-five miles beyond Stevens' Point, and the progress of that and other railroads and the general prosperity of the State and country, which, he claimed, was never surpassed, and was largely owing to the wise Administration of President Grant and the Republican financial policy. He repudiated the charges of corruption against the Administration, and referred to the [illegible] with the immense amount passing through the hands of Republican officials and small expense of collecting the revenue. He expressed great pity for the forlorn condition of the Democratic party and Greeley, and would rather not say anything unkind of either. He hoped Republicans who had been enticed away would return to the fold.

Senator Carpenter spoke about an hour and three-quarters, and touched on a variety of topics as they occurred to him. At the outset, he elaborated at some length the charge that the present condition of things was brought about by the Tammany Ring, who hoped to get the same control of the nation, to plunder it, that they had of New York City, and detailed events of the last few months to establish the claim. He insisted no honest Republican could vote for Greeley, as Grant was the regular nominee of the party, and had never been unfaithful to its principles, and that no Democrat could be bound by the Baltimore Convention to vote for a man claiming to be a Republican like Greeley, who had merely borrowed the Democratic party for the campaign. He denied the charges of obstinacy, egotism, and personal government against Grant; ridiculed the idea of a dangerous military ring at the White House, and spoke of the simplicity with which the President lived there. He rehearsed the history of the San Domingo matter, and claimed that the President had done nothing wrong in that matter. He declared that the French arms sale was all right. He claimed that Greeley was supported by the worst men of all parties, and laughed at the idea of how badly they would be disappointed if he was a real Civil Service Reformer, their idea being to keep men in office as long as they behaved themselves. Alluding to Greeley's indorsement of Secession doctrines at the outset of the Rebellion, he made a strong point by saying that the logical sequence of that doctrine was, that the war and its acts were wrong, and Greeley should naturally and properly be in favor of paying for Rebel slaves, for Rebel soldiers' pensions, and for damages caused by the coercion of Southern States, which would double the national debt and impoverish the country. He closed with an earnest appeal to vote the Regular Republican ticket.

A GRANT FIZZLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PAXTON, Ill., July [illegible].—The Grantites met here this evening and organized a Grant and Wilson Club of forty-eight members. N. E. Stevens, of the *Record*, was elected Chairman. The meeting was advertised in the *Record* and by posters, and the above is the result, which is considered slim for a town of about four hundred Republicans voters. It is one of the evidences of the utter demoralization of the party here. The local nominations are so odious to the people that this enthusiastic Grantite, N. E. Stevens, Chairman of this Club, immediately after their County Convention, went to the leading Liberals, and proposed that his paper should not say anything in favor of their ticket or against the Liberals if the Liberals would not start a paper, and his action this evening indicates that he was acting under false pretences, and that he intended to sell the Liberals out. His paper for the last two or three issues is the best evidence of his sell out, for it has said nothing for the Grantites, great or small, and has been the laughing-stock of the community. Another evidence of their demoralization is indicated in their desperate endeavors to secure a large crowd to hear Oglesby on the 9th of August. The Hon. C. H. Frew proposed that they offer a prize of $25 to the largest town delegation, $15 for the second, and $10 for the third, that should come here on the 9th. John Pollock, candidate for the Legislature, indorsed it, but thought banners might be better. The Chairman thought that prizes might induce the people to come in delegations, and make a better display, which is one of the most barefaced attempts at bribery ever known; but they will fall even with that.

ENTHUSIASTIC LIBERAL MEETING AT ST. JOSEPH, MICH.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., July 28.—A meeting of Liberals was held here last evening, in Preston's Hall, which was filled to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by General Stiles, of Chicago, and Rev. Mr. Lang, of Benton Harbor. A great deal of enthusiasm was manifest. Thirty-three additional names were added to the Greeley Club, and, of this number, sixteen were Republicans. The movement in this locality means business. It is no more for the defeat of Grant, or the elevation of Greeley, than it is for the wiping out of the Chandlers, the Mortons, the Butlers, and the Logans of the party. This county will give Greeley and Brown a handsome majority.

LIBERAL MEETING AT LASALLE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 28.—The first mass meeting of the campaign was held by the Democrats and Liberal Republicans of this city last evening. About three hundred voters were in attendance. Numerous speeches were made, which were received with much enthusiasm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Greeley State Committee of New Jersey, yesterday, passed a resolution requesting James S. Scoville to resign his position as a representative of the State in the National Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., July 28.—A Greeley and Brown Club was formed here, last night, with two hundred and more members. The Liberals of Peoria County are becoming thoroughly organized, and promise an active prosecution of the campaign.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A circular will soon be issued calling an Irish Republican National Convention to meet at Philadelphia in the middle of September, in the interest of Grant and Wilson.

NEW YORK, July 28.—In remarks, yesterday, to friends, Mr. Greeley intimated that he should not make any more speeches for several months.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 28.—A large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here last night, and was addressed by Senator O. P. Morton and others.

NEW YORK.

A Religious Outrage at a Funeral.

The Barnard Impeachment Trial to Be Concluded This Week.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

A RELIGIOUS OUTRAGE.

NEW YORK, July 28.—An aged Irish woman, named Sarah Curry, died yesterday, on Mulberry street, where she lived with her husband, both being members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of Rev. Curtis T. Woodruff's congregation. Dr. Woodruff proceeded yesterday, by the husband's request, to hold funeral services. The house in which Curry had a room was populated with about sixteen Irish Catholic families, and when the service was about to begin the women crowded in from the other portions of the house, and, in the vilest language, ordered Dr. Woodruff to proceed. One of the viragoes thrust her fist in his face. They threatened to throw dirty water over him, and, fearing further violence, the doctor ran down stairs and into the street. As he went, buckets of dirty water were thrown over him. He ran to police headquarters, secured a detail of officers, and started back. As the party neared the house in which the body of Mrs. Curry was, they were pelted with stones by boys congregated around the door. Seven officers drove the women into their own apartments, the funeral services were performed, and the remains carried to the cemetery without further disorder. The cause of the outrage was a local religious feud.

A DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Jerome L. Babe, an Englishman, who claims to have been robbed of $8,000 worth of diamonds in a Broadway stage, last week, has been discovered by detectives to have been leading an equivocal life lately. There being two women in the case, it is suspected that Mr. Babe's pocket was cut out otherwise than by an adroit stage thief. The diamonds were entrusted to his care by an English firm to be sold. He prints an attempted explanation to-day, which does not improve the appearance of his case.

LONGFELLOW AND HARRY BASSETT.

It is reported that the horse Longfellow is so much improved that he is able to walk, and his leg shows signs of returning strength. John Harper is at Long Branch with the balance of his stable. It is also said that Colonel McDaniel has decided to put the speed and endurance of Harry Bassett to a great test, viz.: to run him against his sires great time—7.19½ for four miles—during the next meeting of the Saratoga Association.

IMPORTATION OF THOROUGHBREDS.

The importation of English bred colts is all the rage at present. Mr. Belmont has just received a pair in fine condition.

POOR CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

The *Times* announces that its fund for poor children's excursions has reached an aggregate of $14,000, the first contribution having been received only twenty-three days ago. The daily average receipts have been $329. Five excursions have been given, attended by 4,357 children. The aggregate cost of these five excursions has been $2,318, including the cost of crockery, wooden-ware, spoons, &c., still on hand. The receipts yesterday were $344, Edward S. Stokes heading the list with $100.

[To the Associated Press.]

TO BE ARRESTED.

NEW YORK, July 28.—It is stated that Ryan, who lately figured in the steamer Fannie expedition, is to be arrested on arriving here, on a charge of violation of the neutrality laws.

AQUATIC.

The yacht Rambler, which won the Bennett cup on Saturday, sailed yesterday afternoon for Boston, where she is owned.

BARNARD'S CASE.

Saratoga letters state that Barnard's impeachment trial will probably be concluded in a week. Barnard has been on the witness-stand during the week, as will also Thomas C. Durant and Stokes, the murderer of Fisk.

THE STRIKERS.

A meeting of carpenters and joiners was held last evening to organize measures to defeat those of the employers, who propose to return to the ten-hour system.

GRANT BOUND NORTHWARD.

President Grant leaves Long Branch on Monday for a trip to the Thousand Isles, where he will stay some three weeks.

AURORA.

A brilliant "aurora" was visible last night.

SUNDAY'S HEGIRA.

It is estimated that over 50,000 people left the city yesterday to spend the Sunday in the suburbs, and an equal number filled the excursion boats and trains to the sea-shore and river resorts to-day. Weather fine.

MARINE.

Arrived—Steamships Republic, Liverpool; Bathina, Barrow, England. Among the passengers from Liverpool was Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

The steamship J. G. Meggs, from Aspinwall via Kingston, Jamaica, the 21st, has arrived.

ARRESTED.

Richard Fleet, arrested at Millville, New Jersey, has confessed to having set several fires in that vicinity lately, the object being robbery. Two accomplices, belonging to Pittsburgh, are yet at large.

WILL RECOVER.

It is now thought that Commissioner Corr, stabbed by another politician on the Albany boat last Monday, will survive, he having lived through last night and to-day. His assailant, Roche, is still unarrested.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.

The funeral of engineer McCarthy, killed by the falling wall at the burning of the Erie Can Works, was attended to day by the Fire Department officials, and a [illegible] ment of Jersey City, all the city officials, and a large concourse of citizens.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Girl Arrested for Robbery—Arrested for Arson—Man Run Over and Killed.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 28.—Yesterday afternoon a girl, named Dennison, aged 14, was arrested, charged with numerous robberies of private residences, mostly on Pennsylvania street. Two trunks full of dress goods, two fine gold watches, and other property were seized. The property is valued at several thousand dollars.

Fire Marshal Butler arrested a man, named Wm. Fulton, yesterday afternoon, charged with firing the sheds of the East Liberty Stock Yards last week. Fulton was committed to jail in default of $2,000 bail, for a hearing to-morrow.

Wm. Metzgar, a laborer, was run over and killed by a train on the Allegheny Valley Railway, near Edgewater Station, this morning. His head was entirely severed from the trunk, and lay between his legs near his feet.

WASHINGTON.

The Cuban Privateer Pioneer Ordered to Be Seized by a United States Marshal.

The Influence of Americans with the Japanese Government.

A Hitch in the Proceedings of the Mexican Mixed Commission.

Important Treaty Drawn Up Between Japan and the United States.

Discovery of Immense Frauds on the Cherokee, Chickasaw, and Other Indians.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PRIVATEER PIONEER.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The President, while here on Wednesday, after consultation with the Secretary of State and the Attorney General, issued an executive order to the United States Marshal of Rhode Island, directing him to seize the Cuban privateer steamer Pioneer, for violating the neutrality laws.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

A private letter received here from Japan speaks in most favorable terms of the ascendancy in that empire of the institutions and manners of the United States, and of the prominence which United States citizens have attained over those of other nations; but it also refers in severe terms to the character of the officials employed by the Japanese Government, on the recommendations of Heads of Departments of the United States Government. The letter, which is from an accomplished and trustworthy citizen of the United States, temporarily sojourning in Japan, says that Mr. Capron, ex-Commissioner of Agriculture, and employed by Japan in a similar capacity in that country, with a number of Americans, are regarded by the Government as almost useless, and that his commission has broken to pieces. It will, in a fragmentary form, go to Yeddo; but it will do nothing, and the officials here have lost confidence in it.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CAMPAIGN.

Secretary Delano arrived here this morning, direct from North Carolina. He thinks the prospects for a Republican victory are bright, but does not believe the majority will be large. He spoke at Raleigh and Fayetteville. In a conversation, he said he had never witnessed so bitter and hotly contested a campaign as that now in progress in the State.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE MEXICAN COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Since the advent of the new Mexican Commissioner in the Joint Commission of the United States and Mexico, grave differences have arisen between him and his American colleague, relative to the present status and future disposition of a large class of claims against the United States. The following is a succinct statement of these differences: The Mexican Government laid before the Commission 366 individual claims against the United States for about $2,000,000, and known as the "Indian depredation cases." These cases were argued by both Governments before the Board of Commissioners and submitted for their award. The Commissioners differed, and, on the 8th of May last, by an order on their records, referred their disagreement to the umpire for his decision, directing the Mexican Secretary to deliver to him the papers. In the meantime, the Mexican Government appointed a new Commissioner, vice the old one resigned. He took his seat June 24 last, and finding the Mexican Secretary had not yet executed the order, by reference to the Umpire, he volunteered to his colleague to examine the cases to see if he could not agree with him in his opinion, and thus have no necessity of executing the order in reference to umpire; but the new Mexican Commissioner [illegible] the Board of Commissioners nor their Umpire had any authority to decide for or against the claims, but that they should be suspended, and the two Governments advised that they could only be settled by a new treaty, and that till they were thus settled they should be held up and kept intact, at the same time announcing his firm resolution to take that course with them. His colleague, the American Commissioner, not being able to agree with any part of his views, required the execution of the order of May 8, and the delivery of the cases to the Umpire. The Mexican Commissioner explicitly refused to allow it to be done. His colleagues then proposed to refer their difference as to his right to rescind the order of the Board for any reason, and to suspend cases to the Umpire. He rejected this. Finally the American Commissioner announced that he would treat this overthrow of the authority of the Board and of the Umpire and this suspension of the cases as a forced interruption of the Commission until the two friendly Governments should remove the difficulty and at once refer the questions raised to the two Governments. The Convention requires every case laid before the Commission to be heard by the 1st of February next, and unless this is done nothing can be done. The suspension of 366 cases, with no right to decide them, therefore, is a complete overthrow of the Convention, and breaks the treaty unless the two Governments provide a remedy. So the American Commissioner views the matter. Pending a solution of the difficulty, through diplomatic channels, the sessions of the Board are suspended.

THE JAPANESE.

The Japanese Embassy are satisfied with the results of their late mission to Washington. They were not empowered to conclude a treaty with the United States, but to prepare the way for one of commerce, friendship, and navigation. Each Government now understands the position of the other, and is in possession of a copy of the draft of the treaty, which is said to confer many advantages on the United States. Nothing, however, will be concluded until the Embassy shall have visited Europe and returned to their own country.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN COMMISSION.

The records of the American and British Commission, organized under the Treaty of Washington, will be removed to Newport, R. I., early in September, so as to be ready for the session of the Commission on the 11th of that month. The time for filing claims terminated on the 26th of June. The number of British cases is 418, and the number of American cases is only 19. Of the 17 cases thus far definitely decided the awards in only three have been made, the others having been disallowed and one dismissed.

RECALL OF MINISTER CURTIN.

The letter of recall of Minister Curtin from the Court of St. Petersburg, addressed to the Emperor of Russia, was written on the 26th of April. The recall was made at his (Curtin's) request.

IN MEMORIAM.

The doorway of the rooms of the United States and Mexican Commission is draped in mourning in respect to the memory of Juarez.

INDIAN LANDS.

The official stenographer, who accompanied the Sub Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives in their recent trip to the Indian Territory, has returned. The members of the Committee are still in the Territory, having left Muskogee last Wednesday to visit and set the price upon the Cherokee lands west of the 96th degree of longitude, which has been assigned to the Osage Indians. It is the duty of the President to fix the price to be paid the Cherokees for their lands, and as the price fixed by him some time ago—fifty cents per acre—was unsatisfactory to the Cherokees, a reconsideration was procured, and the President will probably be guided by the report of the Committee. A large mass of very important testimony has been taken disclosing immense and almost incredible frauds upon the Cherokees, through means of corrupt bargains by Indian delegates with Washington lobbyists and Claim Agents, the contingent fees in some instances aggregating millions of dollars, in which the delegates had a large pecuniary interest. The Committee is said to be very indignant against the persons involved in these robberies of ignorant Indians, and the cancellation and annulment of all such existing contracts will be recommended and insisted upon.

AN INVITATION.

Governor Bard, of Chattanooga, arrived here to-day and left for Long Branch to-night to formally lay before President Grant the invitation of the Mayor and City Council and Board of Trade of Chattanooga, to visit that city and Lookout Mountain during the summer.

TREASURY PROGRAMME FOR AUGUST.

Acting Secretary of the Treasury Richardson, has directed the Assistant Treasury at New York to buy on the first and third Wednesdays of August $2,000,000 of bonds, and on the second and fourth Wednesdays $1,000,000, making $6,000,000 in all and to sell on the first, third and fifth Thursdays $1,000,000 of gold, and the second and fourth Thursdays $2,000,000, making $7,000,000 in all.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, July 28.—BEEVES—The market opened this week with a fair supply of cattle, and the usual attendance of buyers for the Rhode Island and Connecticut market, and the local and country trade. The pleasant weather of Thursday brought more than the usual number of New Yorkers to the market, and it was evident they wanted cattle, but, as usual, they deferred purchasing, in the hope that something might turn up to bring the price below last week's figures. In this, however, they were disappointed, the tendency being the other way, sellers asking an advance of ¼a½c, for fair butchering steers, over last week's prices. The evident disposition on the part of Eastern dealers to advance on last week's prices, however, induced sellers to forgo the advance, and a lively business was done, and the market closed firm, about 1,000 head having changed hands. Friday was ushered in with a heavy rain storm, which lasted till near noon, leaving the yards full of pools of water, and altogether unpleasant and repulsive. Notwithstanding this, however, there was a fair attendance of buyers, and the business, though not so favorable as it would doubtless have been had the weather kept fine, was, on the whole, satisfactory. The market closing firm at the previous day's rates. The fine weather of yesterday, coupled with a brisk westerly wind, soon dried up the lanes and brought a fair attendance of buyers from Brighton and New York, who were in want of cattle, and, while determined to purchase as cheap as possible, were equally set upon securing some of the fine herds that were offered. Consequently, there was a sharp competition for some lots between the New York and Brighton dealers, although the market generally exhibited no marked degree of activity, but Brighton dealers were on the look out, and whenever an opportunity for a successful strike presented itself, bought a complete herd, and then divided it to suit themselves. To-day very few sales were effected, very few cattle being left over from yesterday, and the receipts being light. The quality this week was above last week's average, there being more tops and a larger supply of choice medium weights, which command a slight advance over the prices realized last week. The increased price, however, was fully compensated for in the improved quality; but for common, only last week's rates were realized. The following are the receipts for the week, in car loads, taken from the books of the Central Railroad: Monday—28 car cattle; no sheep; 36 cars hogs; no horses. Tuesday—19 cars cattle; 9 cars sheep; 26 cars hogs; 7 cars horses. Wednesday—101 cars cattle; 11 cars sheep; 32 cars hogs; 4 cars horses. Thursday—134 cars cattle; 36 cars sheep; 17 cars hogs; 2 cars horses. Friday—46 cars cattle; 14 cars sheep; 17 cars hogs; no horses. Saturday—81 cars cattle; 20 cars sheep; 29 cars hogs; 1 car horses. Sunday—4 cars cattle; 19 cars sheep; 35 cars hogs; 4 cars horses. Total, 431 cars cattle; 99 cars sheep; 220 cars hogs; 13 cars horses. We correct our comparative value statement according to the ruling prices of the market: Premium, this week, $7.35a7.75; last week, $7.25a7.75. Extra, this week, $6.75a7.25; last week, $6.75a7.25. First quality, this week, $6.50a6.75; last week, $6.50a6.75. Second quality, this week, $6a6.50; last week, $6.00a6.50. Third quality, this week, $5.50a6; last week, $5.50a6.00. Inferior quality, this week, $4.50a5.50; last week, $4.50a5.50.

MILCH COWS—Only 24 head were received. There is a good demand for choice milkers, but, owing to the limited receipts little business was done; $40 to $65 is paid for good.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—The market has been active, good offerings finding ready sale. Prices have ruled about the same as last week for sheep, while that for lambs has somewhat declined, which is due in a great measure to the quality not reaching the average. We quote sheep at 5c to 6¼c, and lambs from 6c to 8c per lb.

HOGS—Two hundred and three car loads were received, but there is no market for them here, so they were fed and sent forward in first hands.

HORSES—The market shows an improvement since last week, although it is still slow. The stables are full, all grades being represented, and during the week there has been a fair demand for fine carriage and driving horses. Of the number received, some of the best workers were selected for this market, the others being sent forward.

FOREIGN.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA, July 7.—The Mikado left Yeddo on the 28th ultimo, accompanied by eight war steamers, intending to visit several [illegible], Kioto, and other portions of the southern country, returning in forty days. This is the first time in Japanese history that the Mikado has embarked on such an excursion. Much good is expected to result.

Telegraph communication between Yeddo, Nagasaki, and the outside world is to be completed within five weeks.

The Japanese Mint is closed for extensive additions.

The Government is to decide upon the promulgation of a new form of religion upon careful consultation with the most noted exponents of each sect, and all will be compelled to conform thereto. The new religion will be enlightened and simple, and will be likely to meet with approval.

Tea is eagerly taken up at advanced rates. The quality is superior to last season's. The Pacific Mail steamers, being unable to meet the requirements of shippers, three sail vessels are under charter for San Francisco.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 28.—The presents received by Mlle. Nilsson, on her marriage, amounted to $12,000. The Princess of Wales sent a diamond bracelet.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government contemplates resumption of diplomatic relations with Mexico, the death of Juarez having removed the only obstacle thereto.

THE FAR WEST.

Supposed Suicide—Drowned at Sea.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 28.—Captain Charles E. Dean, editor of the Los Angeles *News*, is reported dying—supposed suicide of poison.

Captain C. M. Josely, of the schooner John Hunter, an old Californian, was drowned at sea off Crescent City.

[illegible] from Hong Kong June 27, and Yokohama July [illegible], with a fine cargo of teas, arrived this morning. H. C. Langton is a passenger for Chicago.

OHIO.

Suicide—Lamp Explosion.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28.—An unknown man, lately arrived in this city from Pittsburgh, committed suicide to-day by hanging himself in a barn.

By a lamp explosion on Clifton street, this evening, three Germans, two women and one man, were badly burned.

War Department Weather Prognostics.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Threatening weather, with rain and southerly and easterly winds, on the South Atlantic coast and in Virginia, and cloudy weather, with southerly winds, in the other Middle States. On the upper lakes, southerly and westerly winds, with rain areas and increasing cloudiness extending east over the lower lakes. Clear weather in the Northwest, with westerly winds. Northerly and westerly winds in the Ohio Valley and southward to the Gulf, on Monday, with clear weather.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 28.—RIVER—Nothing arrived or departed. The late rains have raised the river so that there is now nearly two feet six inches of water on Kickapoo bar.

CANAL—Passed Up—Sunbeam, from LaSalle, with corn for Chicago. Passed Out—Waterloo, with lumber, and Andrew Jackson, with hard coal and salt, all for Peru.

PERSONAL.

The Emperor of Austria will be accompanied to Berlin by his Empress.

—Horace Greeley owns 500 or 600 acres in Buckingham County, Va.

—The late Nathaniel Breed left $10,000 for a Seminary and Asylum for destitute children in Lynn, Mass.

—Dr. Turner H. Smith, of St. Louis, succeeds Dr. Charles W. Stevens as Superintendent of the County Insane Asylum, near that city.

—The Rev. J. Evans, of Monmouth, Ill., accepts a call to the Presidency of Hedding College, at Abington, Ill., vice Dr. Springer.

—Judge Saml F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has sold his fine residence, at Keokuk, Iowa, to T. N. Pond, for $13,000.

—Quarters have been prepared for the Emperor William at Gastein, where he is expected to arrive Aug. 1. It is said that Prince Bismarck will also go there.

—The Rev. E. Y. Hinks, of Portland, Me., has been called to the Prospect Street Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass., at a salary of $4,000.

—The wife of the Spanish Minister at Rome, Senor Xunes, was Miss Addison, of Pittsburgh, Pa., and is described as "one of the loveliest of American ladies."

—The ex-Empress Carlotta, of Mexico, believes, in her insanity, at the Palace of Lacken, that she is a wild beast, and she throws herself with indescribable ferocity upon anybody that enters her room.

—Mr. Stanton, the husband of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, is a Greeley man. Mr. Gage, the husband of Mrs. Joslyn Gage, is also a Greeley man. Both Mrs. Stanton and Mrs. Gage have come out for Grant.

—Madame Arabella Goddard did not leave a son in a Boston dry goods store; but Madame Rudersdorff's son is with Jordan & Marsh, which probably gave rise to the first report.

—H. Marcene Beauregard, a well-known mining engineer at St. Louis, died last week. He was a native of the Province of Brittany, France, and born of an aristocratic family.

—The Rev. Mr. Danforth, Universalist clergyman of Bernardston, Mass., was dismissed, by vote of the parish, at a meeting held last Saturday week, charged with being guilty of grossly immoral conduct with young men and boys.

—George L. Heafford, late Chief Clerk in the General Ticket Office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, has been appointed Assistant General Passenger Agent of the Missouri Pacific and Atlantic & Pacific Railroad Companies.

—The late Harlow W. Chittenden, who died at Syracuse, N. Y., last week, aged 55, began as freight brakeman on the old Utica & Schenectady Railroad; in 1853, upon the consolidation of the New York Central line, was appointed Division Superintendent at Syracuse; in 1861, was transferred to Buffalo; and, on the retirement of Mr. Vibbard, he became General Superintendent, which place he resigned soon after Vanderbilt took the road.

—All's well that ends well. The daughter of the Rev. Dr. Stebbins, of San Francisco, who privately married a youth named Schroder, is living happily with her husband, and the good Doctor is "reconciled" to the match. Indeed, according to a niece of the Doctor, who has been visiting in Portland, Me., for some weeks, the Doctor opposed the match only on the ground that the young lady had not got out of boarding-school and short dresses. One would say that this opposition was quite reasonable; but the young lady knew better, and there drops the subject.

—A nobleman, not famous for his beauty, having left his portrait unpaid for on Hogarth's hands, the painter finally obtained the money by sending the following note: "Mr. Hogarth's dutiful respects to Lord ——. Finding that he does not mean to have the picture drawn for him, Lord —— is informed again of Mr. Hogarth's pressing necessity for money. If, therefore, his Lordship does not send for it in three days, it will be disposed of, with the addition of a tail and some other appendages, to Mr. Pan, the famous wild beast man.—Mr. Hogarth having given that gentleman a conditional promise of it for his exhibition."

DIED.

CASSIDY—July 28, Mary Catharine, infant daughter of J. E. and M. E. Cassidy.

Funeral this day, from 52 Langley-av, at 12 o'clock, by carriages, to Calvary.

WILSON—In this city, Sunday morning, July 28, Louise, wife of Henry C. Wilson, aged 27 years.

Remains were taken to Indianapolis, Ind., for interment.

ELY—On Saturday afternoon, July 27, after a lingering illness, Mary M., relict of the late I. O. Ely, of this city, aged 65 years.

Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. J. C. Field, 56 Langley-av., Cottage Grove, this Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

OTTERY—Saturday, July 27th, at 558 Hubbard-st., Albert, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Ottery, aged 9 months.

Funeral Monday, July 29, 10 a.m., to Graceland Cemetery. Friends of family are invited.

HAMILTON—In this city, on the 28th inst., Gilbert Kendall, infant son of D. G. and Jennie Hamilton, aged 3 months and 23 days.

Funeral at 2 p. m. to-day (Monday) from 1048 Michigan-av.

FAWCETTE—In this city on Sunday morning, July 28, at the residence of the family, 117 South Park av., Mary Fawcette, wife of William L. Fawcette, aged 27 years.

The time of funeral will be announced to-morrow morning.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Chicago Commandery No. 19, K. T., this Monday evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on K. T. Order. By order of the E. C. JOHN WHITLEY, Recorder.

REAPER AND SELF-BINDER.

NOTICE.

All the World

Are Invited to Witness the Work of the

Chapman Combined REAPER AND SELF-BINDER!

Which is now Cutting and Binding successfully and practically every day in our fields.

The Machine will commence Binding for

Exhibition, Monday, Aug. 5, '72

And continue through the harvest, at

ROCHESTER, MINN.

PROPRIETORS:

EDWIN CHAPMAN, C. H. CHADBOURN, J. M. WILLIAMS, ALLAN K. WILLIAMS.

Rochester, Minn., July 27th, 1872.

FURNITURE.

Fashionable FURNITURE,

W. W. STRONG FURNITURE CO.

353 to 359 W. Randolph-st., Chicago.

Branch Salesroom, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

We call special attention to our stock of Low Priced Goods, suitable for present demands.

OFFICE DESKS,

Cheap at J. LUDWIG'S,

157 West Lake-st.

STOVES, RANGES, &c.

WARREN RANGE.

FIRST PREMIUM AM. INS. 1871

Double Elevated Oven, Warming Closet, Broiling Door, Fender Guard, Dumping and Shaking Grate, Direct Draft.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

Branch Houses—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

COAL.

COAL! COAL!

DUGUID & CRICHTON

Are selling No. 1 Lackawanna, all sizes, at $9 per ton, delivered.

WOOD! WOOD!

Maple, $10 per cord, in yard; $11, delivered.

Beech, $9 per cord, in yard; $10, delivered.

Slabs—Pine, $6 in yard; $7, delivered.

We are constantly receiving a full supply of coal and wood, and can guarantee the TRADE entire satisfaction. Office and dock Ellsworth-st., near Polk-st. bridge; West Side.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Sewerage

Proposals for laying 3,000 feet 12-inch Vitrified Sewer Pipe, at Rogers Park, are solicited until Wednesday 31st inst. Specifications can be seen and information in regard to the same can be obtained at Greenleaf & Paul's office, 17 Union Central Block.

GREENLEAF & PAUL, Ag'ts Rogers Park Land Co.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.

118 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

EDUCATIONAL.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.

This Institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished Teachers, and is in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For Circulars containing terms, &c, please address the Principal, Rev. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

North LaSalle Street.

We, the undersigned property owners on North LaSalle-st., respectfully invite those interested to meet us on Tuesday evening next, at 8 p. m.; at Mr. Louis Potter's, No. 201 North Clark-st. The purpose of this meeting is to consider what steps are necessary to be taken in order to get North LaSalle-st. paved, and sidewalk laid from the river to Chicago-av.

L. A. Busse, Mary Maloney, Fred. Meyer, Gottlieb Rathsfeld, Wm A. Ewing, Henry Deverman, Edmund Knauer, Wm. Brockschmidt, Bruno Knauer, Wm. Kroke, B. Flynn, Wm. Drach, [illegible], Geo. A. Wigland.

State and County Taxes.

TAX-PAYERS WHO WERE BURNED OUT SHOULD PUT IN THEIR CERTIFICATES FOR REBATE at the office of the North Town Collector, No. [illegible] North Clark st., on or before the 15th of August next.

JNO. B. [illegible], Collector of North Chicago.

Bookbinders' Stock & Tools,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

POLITICAL.

Greeley & Brown

RATIFICATION MEETING,

MONDAY EVENING,

JULY 29,

Corner of Market and Madison-sts.

Senator TRUMBULL,

Gov. KOERNER,

Gov. BLAIR, of Mich.,

Gen. JAS. SHIELDS,

AND OTHER

DISTINGUISHED SPEAKERS,

Will be Present and Address the Meeting.

Let the People Come in Force to the Liberal Ratification Meeting.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE:

L. B. OTIS, DANIEL CAMERON, D. A. GAGE, LEONARD SWETT, HORACE WHITE, C. C. P. HOLDEN, HERMANN LIEB, ARNO VOSS, THOS. HOYNE.

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

OFFICE

Republic Insurance Co.,

149 South Sangamon-st,

Statement of Condition, June 12, 1872.

Total indebtedness of every description	$1,475,534.96
Total means on hand to meet same	124,701.59
Net indebtedness over means on hand	$1,350,833.37
Remainder of capital unpaid...$2,756,453.37	
Indebtedness due and to become due Aug. 1	$691,327.76
Less means on hand to meet same	124,701.59
Deficiency on August indebtedness	$566,626.17

The unpaid capital is double the amount of the indebtedness, rendering it absolutely certain that all debts will be paid in full, ultimately. It is, however, impossible to collect a further sum of $566,626.17 in time to meet the Certificates of Indebtedness due Aug. 1, owing to the unavoidable delays of making collections through the courts. Suits have been instituted against a very large number of the stockholders residing in the different States, but it is impossible to bring them to final judgment earlier than October or November next.

Holders of Certificates are assured that they will all be paid at the earliest moment practicable, and that, in the judgment of the officers, this August Certificate will be paid as early as the 1st of November next. Also, that the latter will bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, from August 1st until public notice is given that the Company is prepared to meet them.

The Company is perfectly solvent; has paid to claimants, since last October, over $1,700,000; is protecting the interests of creditors by every means within its power, and only requires from them a few months' further extension of time to enable it to pay off the remainder of its indebtedness in full.

The foregoing statement does not include any estimate of allowance for further losses upon policies still in force, which aggregate several millions of dollars.

A. DUDGEON, President.

J. R. PAYSON, Secretary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.

H. LIEBENSTEIN & CO.

Have removed to their new and spacious

Furniture Warerooms,

443 and 445 Wabash-av., and 42 and 44 Peck-court.

N. B.—Frame building formerly occupied by us, 326 Michigan-av., for sale cheap; must be removed.

INSURANCE.

TEUTONIA INSURANCE COMPANY OF CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1872.

[illegible] A dividend of six [illegible] of the Teutonia Insurance [illegible] declared to the [illegible] properly proved their claims. [illegible] payable at the National City Bank of Cleveland on and after the 15th day of August, 1872. [illegible] Parties failing to receive [illegible] will please advise the undersigned.

JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

Teutonia Insurance Company, OF CLEVELAND.

Policy holders in the above Company who have made proofs of loss, and have not received forms for supplementary affidavit, are requested to call at the office of NORMAN C. PERKINS, No. 279 Wabash-av., with their policies, where the necessary blanks will be found. JOHN F. WHITELAW, Assignee.

BUSINESS CARDS.

WM. KERR & CO.,

96 WEST LAKE-ST.,

DEALERS IN

Louisville Cement, White Sand, Michigan and New York Stucco, Land Plaster, Lime, Marble Dust, Plastering Hair, &c.

J. M. W. JONES,

Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer. Railroad and Office Outfits a specialty.

68 Canal-st. and 509 Wabash-av.

J. W. BAILEY,

Importer and dealer in TEAS. A large fresh invoice just received at low figures.

No. 10 LaSalle-st.

FINANCIAL.

GEO. C. SMITH & BRO.

BANKERS,

SOUTH SIDE OFFICE—334 Wabash-av.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept in currency and gold, subject to check at sight.

INTEREST allowed on special and savings deposits.

GIFT CONCERT.

$1,000,000.

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT!

IN AID OF THE

PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY,

AT LOUISVILLE, KY.

By authority of the act of the Legislature incorporating the PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY, the Trustees will give their

SECOND GRAND GIFT CONCERT

In the great hall of the Public Library building, in Louisville, Ky., on

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1872.

100,000 TICKETS OF ADMISSION

Will be issued at $10 each, half tickets, $5, quarter tickets, $2 50; 11 whole tickets for $100; 28 for $250; 56 for $500; 113 for $1,000; 285 for $2,500; 575 for $5,000. No discount on less than $100 worth of tickets at a time.

Tickets will be sent, when requested, by registered letter. The money for them may be sent by Adams Express Co. and its connections, P. O. money order, registered letter, or bank draft.

The holder of each ticket, or fraction of a ticket (a half or a quarter), is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the gift awarded to it. During the Concert the sum of

$500,000 in Currency

Will be given to the holders of tickets by distribution by lot of ONE THOUSAND GIFTS, as follows:

LIST OF GIFTS.

One Grand Gift, Cash	$100,000
One Grand Gift, Cash	50,000
1	25,000 Cash.
1	20,000 Cash.
1	15,000 Cash.
1	10,000 Cash.
1	9,000 Cash.
1	8,000 Cash.
1	7,000 Cash.
1	6,000 Cash.
1	5,000 Cash.
1	4,000 Cash.
1	3,000 Cash.
4 Gifts of $2,000 each	8,000 Cash.
15 Gifts of $1,000 each	15,000 Cash.
20 Gifts of $900 each	18,000 Cash.
21 Gifts of $800 each	16,800 Cash.
25 Gifts of $700 each	17,500 Cash.
[illegible] Gifts of $600 each	[illegible] Cash.
45 Gifts of $500 each	22,500 Cash.
50 Gifts of $400 each	20,000 Cash.
60 Gifts of $300 each	18,000 Cash.
100 Gifts of $200 each	20,000 Cash.
632 Gifts of $100 each	63,200 Cash.
Total, 1,000 Gifts, all Cash	$500,000

The Hon. Thomas E. Bramlette, late Governor of Kentucky, has consented to represent the Trustees in the management of this second Grand Gift Concert, and he will personally see that the money from the sale of tickets is deposited with the Treasurer, that the drawing is fairly conducted, and the gifts justly awarded and promptly paid.

The drawing will take place in public, in full view of the audience and under the immediate supervision and direction of the officers and Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky and the following named eminent and disinterested citizens, who have consented to be present and see that all is fairly done.

Hon. M. R. HARDIN, Judge Court Appeals, Ky.
Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT, late M. C. Leb'n Dis.
Hon. W. H. BRUCE, Judge Ninth Judicial Dis. Ky.
Gen. ELI H. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal Dis. Ky.
Hon. T. B. COCHRAN, Chan. Lou. Chan. Court.
Hon. E. D. STANDIFORD, President Farmers' and Drovers' Bank.
Hon. JOHN BARBEE, [illegible] Royal Insurance Co.
Hon. PHIL LEE, Com. Att'y Ninth Judicial Dist.
Dr. C. GRAHAM, founder Graham Cabinet.
Col. JILSON P. JOHNSON, Manager Galt House.
Dr. T. S. BELL, Prof. Medical University, Louisville.
Hon. J. G. BAXTER, Mayor, Louisville.
Hon. T. L. BURNETT, City Attorney.
HENRY WOLFORD, Treasurer, Louisville.
A. O. BRANNIN, Pres. Manufacturers' Bank.
PHILLIP JUDGE, of the Louisville Hotel Co.
JAMES BRIDGEFORD, Pres. Second National Bank.
W. C. D. WHIPS, Proprietor Willard Hotel.
J. O. JOHNSTON, Pres. Traders' Bank.
H. VICTOR NEWCOMB, firm of Newcomb, Buchanan & Co.
HENRY DEPPEN, Pres. German Bank.
ANDREW GRAHAM, Tobacco and Cotton Merchant.
Dr. NORVIN GREEN, Pres. L. & C. Short Line R. R.
VOL. ROSE, Agent Adams Express Company.

R. T. DURRETT, President.
W. N. HALDEMAN, Vice President.
JOHN S. CAIN, Secretary.
FARMERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, Treasurer.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library of Kentucky, Public Library Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

Circulars, giving full particulars, sent on application.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

CLOSING OUT SALE

AT AUCTION

OF

120 BEAUTIFUL LOTS,

LOCATED AT

Washington Heights,

ON

Monday Evening, July 29, 8 O'clock,

At West Side Opera House,

Nos. 99 and 101 West Randolph Street,

BY

C. C. THAYER & CO., Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

The balance of Lots left unsold in Blocks 5 and 6 of Hitt's Subdivision, Washington Heights, will be POSITIVELY closed out as above. These Lots are high and dry, in the immediate vicinity of improvements, and are easy of access by the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, Chicago and Danville, and C. C. and C. Air Line, twenty-four trains daily; commutation fare less than 10 cents.

No More Favorable Opportunity to Obtain Beautiful Suburban Homes than the one here Offered.

MERCHANTS, MECHANICS, CLERKS and others interested, be on hand, and secure for yourselves home at moderate figures. Title perfect; abstract of title furnished.

TERMS OF SALE—One-fourth cash, balance in 1 and 2 years at 8 per cent interest, or, if preferred, $25 cash, balance in monthly payments.

C. C. THAYER & CO., Agents, 338 Wabash avenue.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD

400 HALF-ACRE LOTS.

Ten Annual Payments, 6 per cent interest.

We offer this beautifully diversified, rolling prairie and grove land at an average rate of $250 for the usual 25 foot lot. A half acre equals 5 ordinary lots, and the payments can be made in ten annual instalments, with 6 per cent interest.

SOUTH ENGLEWOOD.

Is 15 feet higher than the city; has 1½ miles railroad front; trains at all hours; has Halsted, Union, Jefferson, and Clinton sts., and Vincennes av running through it and the improvements now commenced and going on will greatly advance it. Elegant homes can be had here without laying out a fortune to buy a lot. If desired, we are prepared to offer ten years' time at 6 per cent.

SISSON & NEWMAN,

Room 5, 78 East Madison-st., corner of State.

FOR SALE.

Choice business lot 20 feet front on Randolph-st., opposite Court House square. Terms easy.

BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 Madison-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, recorded at pages 378, 380, 381, and 382, in Vol. 6 of the Record of Mortgages of Athens County, Ohio, and at pages 410, 411, 412, and 413, in Vol. 37 of the Records of Deeds of the same county, reference being hereby made to said records for a more full and complete statement of the trusts of said deed than is herein set forth, in which deed Samuel F. Smith and his wife Elizabeth G. Smith, Charles S. Rand and his wife Henrietta V. M. Rand, Samuel D. Towle and his wife Kate M. Towle, Octavius S. Newell and his wife Mary O. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett and his wife Helen A. Bassett, of Chicago, Illinois, are grantors, and Rodolph de Steiguer, of the County of Athens, Ohio, is grantee, and which deed of trust was made among other things for the purpose of securing the prompt and full payment of eleven promissory notes and the interest thereon, [illegible] made by the said Samuel F. Smith, Charles S. Rand, Samuel D. Towle, Octavius S. Newell, and Nelson M. Bassett, payable to the order of David Barber, Trustee, being given in evidence of the purchase money for the real estate hereinafter described, [illegible] and which notes are fully described in said deed of trust, for the reason of the failure and default of the makers of said notes, continued for more than four months to pay the promissory notes in said deed of trust described for $[illegible], payable on or before the 17th of March, 1871, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually from the 17th of March, 1870, and for like failure and default made by the payment of the interest [illegible] on the other notes in said deed of trust mentioned, maturing after the 17th of March, 1871, and which interest became payable on the [illegible] of March, 1871, the said David Barber, Trustee, being the legal and holder of all of said promissory notes remaining unpaid, and having, on the 11th of July, 1872, requested the subscriber to proceed and advertise and sell the real estate in said deed of trust described, in pursuance of said deed of trust, and the authority, power, and duties thereby conferred and created, the subscriber will offer for sale at public auction on the premises on the [illegible] day of October, at 10 o'clock a. m., A. D. 1872, the real estate in said deed of trust described, situate in Range 15, Town 12, York Township, Athens County, Ohio, to-wit: Section No. 8, containing [illegible] acres, all of section No. [illegible] which lies south and west of the Hocking River, containing [illegible] acres, and [illegible] lots numbered [illegible], containing together [illegible] acres, and all the right, title, and interest, [illegible] and equity of redemption of the grantors in said deed of trust, their heirs and assigns, of, in and to the same. The above lands are situate in the Hocking Valley coal region, immediately on the line of the Columbus & Hocking Valley Railroad, and the coal mines on the land have been opened and operated. Persons desiring to invest in coal lands would do well to examine these before purchasing elsewhere.

July 18, 1872. RODOLPH DE STEIGUER.

TO LEASE.

A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR LEASE.

The Olive Street Hotel,

Formerly Known as the Monroe House,

Containing 154 well-ventilated rooms, and situated on the corner of Second and Olive sts., St. Louis, is offered (unfurnished) for lease from the 1st of September, 1872, until the 1st of January, 1877. This building, located within one block of the Post Office, and in the centre of the principal business district of St. Louis, [illegible]. For [illegible] apply to

MURDOCH & DICKSON or JAMES E. [illegible], St. Louis, Mo.

POLITICAL.

GRANT A SWINDLER.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Ex-Mayor Bowen, of Washington, writes, under date of Washington, July 18, as follows to George Watkins, of Scipio, N. Y., declaring the President wronged him out of $25,000 in a business transaction:

"MY DEAR SIR: You are right in stating that I know something of General Grant's business qualifications, as well as his character for honor, honesty, and truth. I had a business transaction with him in which he cheated me out of $25,000 with a coolness and deliberation that would do credit to any blackleg, as I stand ready to prove by Grant's letter and the original contract in my possession. I intend to prosecute Grant before our Courts, and have made arrangements to commence a suit against him at the next term, when the whole matter will be shown up to the world in evidence that cannot be disputed. This affair is only an index to Grant's private character. He is a miserly, sordid man, and will resort to anything—invasion or evasion of law and justice, or anything else that an honorable person would despise—to put money in his pocket. His habits are of the worst possible kind, and his associates of the lowest order. Indeed, his instincts are low and vulgar, and he is never so well satisfied as when in company with horse jockeys, smoking cigars, drinking whiskey, and 'talking horse.' Your friend, &c., B. J. BOWEN."

PLEASONTON INTERVIEWED.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A *Tribune* reporter called upon General Alfred Pleasonton, and obtained the following statement:

About two weeks after entering upon the duties of the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, in January, 1871, General Pleasonton had an interview with President Grant. In the course of the conversation the President introduced the Santo Domingo question, and, remarking that he understood that Senator Schurz was opposed to the Treaty, asked General Pleasonton to see Senator Schurz, and tell him that if he would call at the White House the President would be able to place the Santo Domingo matter in a satisfactory light, and could remove his objections to the scheme. In further conversation with the President, General Pleasonton was led to understand that the President would, in exchange for Senator Schurz's support of the Santo Domingo treaty, accord him a share of public patronage. General Pleasonton says his impressions on this point are very distinct and unmistakable. Thus authorized, General Pleasonton saw Senator Schurz and informed him of the President's wish to see him. Senator Schurz replied that he would call at any time he might designate for an interview. Pleasonton saw the President next day, and informed him of the Senator's reply, at which he expressed his gratification, and said that he would send for Senator Schurz in a few days. The interview was not till some weeks later. When it seemed to be assured that Senator Schurz oppose the Treaty, General Pleasonton received a memorandum slip from the President directing the removal of Senator Schurz's brother-in-law, Edmund Jussen, from the office of Collector of Internal Revenue at Chicago at once. The unusual nature of this imperative removal attracted General Pleasonton's attention, and he asked the President to suspend action for some weeks; but the President said that he regretted that he could not do so, as he had promised to remove the man at once. A new appointment was made upon the recommendation of Senator Logan and Congressman Farwell. This action impressed General Pleasonton with the belief that political patronage was considered of more importance at that time than the immediate necessities of the public service. Subsequently, and shortly before General Pleasonton's departure for Europe, Senator Schurz addressed him a letter, asking for his recollections and impressions of the conversation in which the President desired him to call upon the Senator and open negotiations, as mentioned. General Pleasonton responded in the letter which Senator Schurz has made public.

HARTRANFT TO BE THROWN OVERBOARD IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Arrangements have been quietly making, among shrewd Pennsylvania politicians, for several days, to persuade the Republican State Committee to accept from General Hartranft his proffered withdrawal from the contest for Governor, and to place upon the ticket, not only a capable and experienced man, but a man of character, of honesty and of prominence. It is understood that a majority of those moving in the matter are favorable to Judge Schofield, who has represented a district in that State for ten years, and who has just been nominated for Congressman at Large. It is said that even Cameron and his friends, no longer hoping to succeed with Hartranft, will accept Schofield, while Forney is eager for the change.

LIST OF DEFALCATIONS UNDER GRANT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Three columns of the *Tribune* are occupied to-day, by a partial list of defaulting Government officers under Grant. The list was compiled merely from newspaper files, and, of course, is very incomplete. The total of these admitted frauds is as follows: Internal Revenue, $1,392,958; Pensions, $278,000; Post Office, $242,000; Treasury, $90,500; State Department, $500; Department of Justice, $121,000; Customs, $147,000; Navy, $476,883; War, $445,406. Total, $3,194,247.

LIBERAL CONVENTIONS IN IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, July 27.—The Polk County Liberal Republicans held a County Convention in this city to-day, to select delegates to the Liberal State Convention, to be held in this city on Thursday next. Fourteen delegates were selected, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The Administration now in power has, by its policy, violated the confidence of the people, against whose will the President declared in his message he would have no policy to enforce; has openly disregarded and violated the law and the provisions of the constitution; has attempted to supplant civil by military rule and subjected the Republican party and official patronage to personal and purely mercenary partisan purposes; has surrendered the control of the Government into the hands of ambitious, selfish, and corrupt politicians, and has, by its entire official career, forfeited the highest trust conferred upon him by the people as Chief Executive of our Nation, and shown himself unworthy of the support and confidence of the honest and patriotic members of the Republican party; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we reaffirm the wise and patriotic declarations of the platform adopted by the Cincinnati Convention and pledge our earnest support to the nominees of that great National Convention,—Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown,—for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That we invite and will cordially welcome the co-operation of all persons, regardless of previous political affiliations, race, color, or condition, who are in favor of reform, reunion, and reconciliation, and an honest administration of our Government.

The Polk County Democrats also held a County Convention here to-day, and selected sixteen delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which is to be held in this city August 1, the same day the Liberal State Convention is to be held. Great preparations are being made by the Liberal Republicans and Democrats to make the approaching State Conventions large and harmonious.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION IN THE THIRTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 27.—The Democratic Convention of the Thirty-eighth Senatorial District was held to-day at Naples. Hon. W. R. Archer, of Pike County, was nominated for Senator, and Hon. Henry Dresser, of Scott County, and Hon. M. Lewis, of Calhoun County, for Representatives. The proceedings of the Convention were harmonious, and the nominations are entirely satisfactory.

LIBERAL MEETING AT MISHAWAKA, IND.—THE GERMAN REPUBLICANS FOR GREELEY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MISHAWAKA, Ind., July 27.—A large and enthusiastic Liberal meeting of Germans and Americans was held here to-night. The crowd far exceeded that assembled to hear Jasper Packard, Radical candidate for Congressman, last Thursday evening. Hon. J. B. Stoll, Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, and Hon. J. A. Henricks, Liberal candidate for Congressman from the Eleventh District, addressed the meeting.

There are only two Grant men amongst the large German population of Mishawaka; and the large Radical majority in this city will be overcome in October.

LIBERAL RALLY AT LOGANSPORT, IND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., July 27.—Colonel J. P. Grey, Liberal Republican, addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting here last night. The speech was a powerful review of the Administration, and was replete with indisputable facts and arguments.

BENJAMIN F. LOAN ON THE RECORD OF CARL SCHURZ.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—It having been repeatedly asserted, here and elsewhere, and several times denied, that General Schurz, previous to his election as United States Senator, made a distinct pledge that he would stand by and support the Republican party if elected to the Senate, the *Staats Zeitung*, of this city, publishes a letter from Benjamin F. Loan, Schurz's Radical competitor in that contest, in which he reviews the situation of affairs at that time, and sums up declaring that according to his recollection, General Schurz, in a speech at Jefferson City during the Senatorial contest, utterly denied all sympathy with those who favor rebel enfranchisement, repudiated the action of those Republican papers which undertook to commit him to that policy, and in the most emphatic language asserted his entire devotion to the most ultra doctrines of the Radicals, and pledged his faithful support to them.

NO MATINEE AT CHAPPAQUA.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Few persons of prominence in the political world were present at the reception at Greeley's farm to-day. Mr. Greeley stated that he had come to the determination of holding no more receptions in consequence of the ill-health of his wife, and also of the course pursued by a New York journal.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., July 27.—Carl Schurz speaks here, Monday night.

The reported outrage on the occasion of Governor Harriman's speaking at this place is denied. There was nothing of a serious character.

LIBERAL RALLY AT LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held to-night. Several thousand persons, both white and colored, were gathered in front of the Court House, and were addressed by several eminent men of the State.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION AT SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE, July 27.—The Democratic Territorial Convention met this afternoon, and nominated as delegate to Congress, George Q. Cannon, a prominent polygamist. The Cincinnati platform was indorsed.

CHANGE OF TITLE.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The Ida Greeley Greys, an organization in Baltimore, of a political character, have changed their name, and are now known as the Monumental Club. The proposition to change was received with much opposition, some saying it would hardly be civil, after having obtained the young lady's consent and that of her father to its use, to change it now. It was also shown that the Jessie Fremont Club did not subject that lady to improper remarks in 1856; but the resolution to take a new name was finally passed.

LOGAN IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, July 27.—The Republican meeting held at Lincoln last night was the largest ever held in the State. Senator Logan arrived here from Salt Lake in the evening, and spoke for three hours. Fully 5,000 people were present. General Logan speaks at Nebraska City to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOSTON, July 27.—The Republican State Convention will be held at Worcester, Aug. 28.

DETROIT, July 27.—Governor Baldwin declines a renomination, and has written a letter forbidding the use of his name in the Convention, if it should be brought up. The Wayne County Convention, to-day, instructed its delegates to vote for John J. Bagley, of this city, for Governor at the State Convention.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., July 27.—The Republican County Convention to-day nominated Hon. John Cessna for Congress.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 27.—Stanley, of Livingstone fame, is to arrive on Tuesday.

Christine Nilsson was married in Westminster Abbey, to-day, to M. Rouzaud. The nuptials were witnessed by an immense assemblage, including many of the aristocracy and well-known artists. Among the persons present were Baron Brunnow, Russian Minister, R. C. Schenck, American Minister, Lady Peel and Mlle. Titiens. Count de Steenbock, Secretary of the Swedish Legation, gave the bride away, and the marriage ceremony was performed by Dean Stanley.

THE ARBITRATION.

GENEVA, July 27.—The recent interruption of the sittings of the Board of Arbitration occurred through the necessary re-examination of English law on questions regarding the construction of privateering vessels in British ports, and also an investigation as to whether the British Admiralty used sufficient diligence in preventing these vessels from going to sea. Of the four cases advanced, England repudiates three, and in the fourth she contends that the Admiralty acted promptly, although the police hesitated to take proper steps to prevent her departure. The Court is also considering the question of allowing interest on the amounts awarded. It is stated that a majority of the Board are unfavorable to such allowance. It is regarded as probable that after a careful investigation of each case the tribunal will fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by England at a gross sum.

Charles Francis Adams preserves a firm attitude in maintaining the claims of the United States. A conciliatory disposition universally manifested by the American representatives commands much admiration, as also does their assiduous labor in behalf of their cause.

SPAIN.

MADRID, July 27.—An official report to the Department of War, announcing the total defeat of a band of Carlists, numbering 1,000 men, in the North of Spain. Thirteen of the Carlists were killed and forty-five captured, ten of whom were wounded. The defeated insurgents carried off fifty of their wounded with them. The defeat of another band of insurgents is reported, with the loss of three men killed and many wounded.

MEXICO.

NEW YORK, July 27.—A special despatch from Matamoras says that the banished revolutionists are returning to Mexico. Telegraphic communications will be opened to the City of Mexico in a few days. Rocha and the revolutionary chiefs are to hold a conference on the 28th at Monterey. The revolution is virtually at an end.

FRANCE.

PARIS, July 27.—It is reported that the Duke D'Aumale intends resigning from the Assembly.

A landslide, yesterday, on the railway near Mount Cenis, obstructed the passage of an express train. There was no loss of life, but the passengers were obliged to walk three miles to reach another train.

PARIS, July 27.—The remains of Duke De Guise were buried to-day. Among those present at the funeral were Hon. E. B. Washburne and General William T. Sherman.

ARKANSAS.

The Pope County Troubles.

LITTLE ROCK, July 27.—Parties from Pope County report that on Thursday the contempt case of Captain Barry, of the Dardanelle *Transcript*, charged with publishing a libelous article against the Court, was taken up. Defendant demurred to the jurisdiction of the Court, the publication having been made outside the county. The whole day was occupied in a discussion of this question. Four persons who had been arrested on warrants sworn out by the Sheriff's party were present, demanding trial. The Judge adjourned Court till next day, Friday, telling the parties to go home and return next day. They did so, but the Judge failed to make his appearance. Two citizens went to see the Judge, who lives at Dardanelle, outside the county. He stated he was too unwell to come; that really it did not matter,—there was not a single witness who could testify anything against the prisoners, and he directed them to be discharged and return home, remarking that they were honorably discharged under the law; that, where a Judge fails to proceed with an examination, Court is dissolved, and the parties released. So all parties are at liberty. Dodson, the Sheriff, Hickox, the clerk, and Circuit School Superintendent Stewart, who had charge of the *posse* charged with murdering the prisoners Hale and Tucker, arrived in the city this evening to see the Governor. It is thought to induce him to proclaim martial law. Citizens of the county also came down to prevent, if possible, any such contingency. Dodson & Co., who waived examination, and whose bail was fixed at $5,000, have not yet given bail, although they are at liberty. Many of the merchants of Russellville and Dover are removing their goods from the county, fearful of other outrages by the militia.

The Barnard Impeachment.

SARATOGA, New York, July 27.—In the Barnard trial to-day Thomas G. Sherwood testified that at the time of the election of the New York Pier Warehouse Directors he was released from the order of arrest made by Barnard, on his (Barnard's) learning that certain stock stood in the name of Andel Parker. Fred. Lane opposed his release.

Chas. Tracy, on the part of the Union Pacific Railroad, in the suit brought against that Company by Fisk, testified that Judge Barnard issued an order directing the Receiver, Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., to break open the safe of the company and take possession of the bonds, though witness told the Judge that the case was removed to the United States Court, out of his jurisdiction, but he paid no attention to the statement.

Father Gavazzi at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—Father Gavazzi, the Italian orator, arrived to-day, and had a reception to-night at the residence of E. D. Jones, at which a large number of prominent citizens were present. He will occupy pulpits in both Methodist and Presbyterian churches to-morrow.

Fires.

JOLIET, Ill., July 27.—At about 4 o'clock this morning another fire broke out in the saloon of H. Bradley, south of the Court House, and that and the dwelling house adjoining were entirely destroyed. The large boarding-house of H. Shreffler on the west, was saved, though damaged to the amount of $500.

Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—The base ball game to-day, between the Athletic and Red Stocking Clubs, was won by the former, by a score of 9 to 1.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PICKETT AGAIN.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—General Pickett, after being denounced by Southern papers for selling the rebel archives—a matter upon which he seems tender—has written another letter, as follows:

To the Editor of the Patriot:

A forthcoming work on the "Diplomacy of the Rebellion," so called, being now very thoroughly advertised, its editor has written to me with a request to thank the press generally for the many first-rate notices it has given the subject, and thus allay the fears of all who seem to apprehend the Administration would fabricate documents to order. With all the shortcomings of the Cabinet, I am satisfied its members are incapable of so shallow and shabby an expedient. It ought to occur to the mind of any one versed in political affairs that a record duplicate of every paper of the least significance must exist in the hands of the agents who originally penned the same, or, if deceased, in the hands of their representatives. The peculiar merit of the documents as delivered, consists in their concrete, compendious form, and I am now assured that most complete copies of all the papers, at all important, have been made since the war, and are in the hands of a compiler in Canada. It has not reached my notice that not one of the many who severely criticised my action in the affair has intimated what he would have done under the circumstances. Unaided and acting in the interest, I cared for and caused to be preserved these documents, at great expense to myself alone. What right had I, or any one else, to destroy the material by which history is written? Had I done so, the very men who revile me now would, upon the inevitable change of Administration, have denounced the act as one of unqualified vandalism; and had not the writer delivered the documents to the actual Administration the holders of them would have straightway employed some other agent, and so they would have been delivered nevertheless. One writer refers to the archives as "stolen documents." Stolen from whom? If I have any knowledge of law, logic, or ethics, it would seem to me the reverse is the case; for so far from being stolen they have been most scrupulously delivered to their rightful owner, the heir at law and residuary legatee of the defunct Confederacy—the United States to wit. It is surely not my fault that many honorable gentlemen should still think that the war has to be fought over again. I do not share in that conviction. I trust it is but a sentiment on their part, and, being not blinded by party or sectional hate, I hope to see but one Government in this country during my time. As to the inevitable war of races, the least said on the present occasion the better. The Administration has fired off its gun—the Jacob Thompson report. It is bad enough, but as I did not write it the dishonor of giving it to history is not clearly apparent to me. As well might you hold Tacitus and Gibbon responsible for Nero. Finally I am firmly persuaded it was the duty of the Government to acquire the property, as it was mine to deliver it. I shall abide by that opinion. The documents constitute a part of the history of the United States. Let us respect them as such. Should they afford the means of defeating scallawag claimants and their carpet-bag attorneys, I shall be glad of it.

JOHN T. PICKETT.

NEW MAIL BAG LOCKS.

All the mail routes and postal agents in the United States will receive in the course of a few weeks locks of a new design for the way mail pouches. The Department has completed arrangements for forwarding the locks at once. These locks are a patented variety, which, upon being accepted by the Department, places the owner of the patent at once among the millionaires of the country. From all that can be learned the lock in use for a few years has not been considered as faulty.

[To the Associated Press.]

CONSUL GENERAL BUTLER.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The *Herald's* Washington despatch says that Consular Agent Starring's report, in the case of Consul General Butler, sustains most of the charges against that official. Butler's present location is not yet known at the State Department.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY

and suite left here to-day for Pennsylvania, and on Tuesday week they will leave for Europe. They will be joined by the Mayor of Yeddo. They are gratified with their visit here.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The balance in the Treasury at the close of business to-day was: Currency $11,424,353; coin, $69,919,613, including $31,866,800 in coin certificates.

THE CUBAN PRIVATEER.

The case of the Cuban privateer will be decided in a few days. All the official papers concerning it having been received at the Treasury Department.

MISSOURI.

Extensive Frauds in Livingston County—Railroad Assessments.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—A despatch from Jefferson City, says that great frauds, both on the State and county, have recently come to light in the Circuit Clerk's office in Livingston County, Mo., but their character, or the amount of money, if any, involved is not stated. Charles R. Berry, the Circuit Clerk, and R. W. Goldsby, his deputy, are in custody, and Len. Goldsby, another deputy, and formerly Circuit Clerk, has suddenly left, being also implicated.

A special Board of Equalization has been sitting in Jefferson City recently, and has just completed its adjustment of the value of railroads, the values for taxation of the principal roads to be assessed on the following basis: Missouri and Pacific, $3,796,021; Hannibal & St. Joseph, $6,810,855; Atlantic & Pacific, $4,914,365; North Missouri, $4,012,742; Iron Mountain, $3,017,563. Other and minor roads swell the aggregate to $27,725,607.

NEW ENGLAND.

Drowned—The Uxbridge Bank Robbery—Banquet to the Japanese Embassy.

BOSTON, July 27.—Walter E. Jones, of Somerville, Me., and Lavell, of Davisville, N. H., were drowned in the latter town, yesterday, by slipping from the rocks into the river while fishing. Both leave families.

Several articles of jewelry stolen from the safe of the Uxbridge Bank, at the recent robbery of that institution, were discovered to-day, buried in Boston Backlands.

The Boston Board of Trade, in connection with the City Government, will give a grand banquet to the Japanese Embassy, at the Revere House, on Friday, Aug. 2.

KANSAS.

Suicide—The Santa Fe Road.

TOPEKA, July 27.—Mrs. Thos. Mattingly and child, three years old, were drowned in the river here to-day. A case of suicide; domestic infelicity the cause. Mrs. Mattingly's maiden name was Rose Fisher. She formerly lived at Niles, Michigan.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad reached Fort Larned to-day. Regular trains will run through on Monday.

Lynch Law at Warrensburg.

KANSAS CITY, July 27.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a mob of 300 persons took from jail John Sharp, who murdered John Erskine, and hung him. The Sheriff resisted the mob, but they attacked the jail, front and rear, breached the wall and took the prisoner. He confessed the murder. His body was delivered to his family, consisting of a wife and three children.

Clergyman Deposed.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 27.—Buffalo Presbytery deposed Rev. M. L. H. Thompson, who is charged with adultery at Jamestown, from the ministry, and indefinitely suspended him from communion. Rev. Mr. Thompson was suspended for a similar offence in Cincinnati, and on the recommendation of his Buffalo brethren that he had repented his sins, was reinstated.

The Buffalo Races.

BUFFALO, July 27.—The entries for the Buffalo Park August races closed to-night. Seventy-one horses were entered for the regular races, and three for the pairing race. The aggregate of purses is $60,500. Notice of several entries by mail not yet received will be added. There are purses of $10,000 for one of which Henry, American Girl, Goldsmith Maid, and Lucy are entered.

Railroad Accident.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—Last evening's train hence, on the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad was thrown off near Magnolia. Kilbourn, baggage master, and Mrs. Baker, of Texas, were seriously and several others severely injured.

Shooting Affray.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 27.—At 8 o'clock to-night a prostitute named Hammond was shot and instantly killed by an unknown woman in the street at Columbus, Ind.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Daniel Chase, a prominent merchant of Baltimore, died on Friday.

—Some six hundred shoemakers of Lynn, Mass., comprising the employes of thirty-five shops, have struck against a reduction of wages. Many manufacturers, however, do not propose a reduction.

—The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company have been materially reducing their forces along their entire lines, over four hundred of their employes having been discharged within the past two weeks. Of these over two hundred are residents of Aurora, reducing the pay-roll at that point from $19,400 to $15,000 per month.

—A large steamer, supposed to be the Bienville, is ashore 80 miles north of Key West. The United States steamer Kansas has gone to her assistance.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE RUSH TO EUROPE.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The European steamers sailing to-day were crowded as usual. Among the passengers were the Japanese Embassy and six students, the Prussian Band, ex-French Minister Bellonet, Mrs. Jennie VanZandt, prima donna, and Mrs. General Robert Anderson.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Owing to the cooler weather, the health of New York has greatly improved. The deaths this week were 79.

THE PAST WEEK,

financially, has been dull. Money has been easier than previously this year. Call loans ranged generally from 2 1-2 to 3 per cent for call loans. On time, however, rates have advanced to 6a7 per cent for four months, and 7 gold with one-half commission for the balance of the year. Foreign exchanges have been heavy for long sterling bills on London, but comparatively steady for short sight and higher for cable transfers. The price of gold has gradually advanced from 114 7-8 to 114 3-4. Government bonds have been generally dull and investment securities on the Stock Exchange steady in limited dealings. Railway and miscellaneous speculation has been characterized by little more activity and slightly higher prices in a few of the prominent shares. Pacific Mail was the leading feature of the week, declining from 78 5-8 to 75 5-8, with a subsequent reaction to 76 1-2. Northwestern common advanced 4 per cent. The rise in this stock was occasioned by the manipulation of two syndicates. Erie declined to 51 on the Jersey City fire, decreased earnings, and the closer affiliation with the Atlantic & Great Western; afterward there was a recovery to 52 7-8, and a final reduction to 52 3-8. Columbus, Cincinnati & Indiana Central advanced to 36 3-4, and St. Paul common to 56 3-8. United States Express declined 2 1-2 per cent, to 82. Panama advanced to 120. The fluctuations in the other shares were only 1-8 to 1-4 per cent. At the close of the week the market is intensely dull, as a general thing.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE PORT

for the week was as follows: Imports, $8,535,340; produce exports, $4,374,943; and specie and bullion exports, $4,376,712. The imports at the port since January 1, were $234,138,630, against $234,348,429 in 1871, and 167,796,251 in 1872. The produce exports since January 1, were $124,282,7—, against $131,807,571 in 1871, and $108,460,58 in 1870. The specie and bullion exports since January 1, were $53,161,710 against $49,83,769 in 1871, and $27,637,193 in 1870. The new tariff, with its 10 per cent reduction on August 1, has filled the bonded warehouses to overflowing. Next week goods will be taken out of bond freely, and this movement will be continued through August. The Custom's receipts next month at this port promise to be the largest in the history of New York. The distribution of the enormous amount of foreign goods now in bond will be felt through the various ramifications of finance and trade. It will arouse general trade, and in financial circles the effect will probably be to increase the mercantile demand for gold, and eventually improve the demand for foreign exchange.

CLOSING PRICES.

Gold was quiet to-day, declining 1-8, closing at 114 5-8. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 1/2a102; Union Pacific firsts, 89 a 89 1/4; land grants, 81 3-4a82; incomes 87 3-8a87 1-2.

Flour was quiet, but, under favorable private advices from Liverpool and a further advance in the west market, was strong. At the close the market was fairly active for choice family brands and heavy for low grades, winter wheat extras and old ground spring. In wheat there is more excitement. The favorable news from Europe stimulated inquiry. The demand is chiefly for milling. The market closes firm, with a fair export inquiry, though quiet for spring.

Pork was more active, but lower. The jobbing demand is moderate.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE NICARAGUAN EXPEDITION.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The Nicaraguan exploring expedition has arrived in this city and reports that the construction of a canal will be very impracticable.

THE GERMAN BAND

sailed for home, by the Bremen steamer, to-day.

GRAVE CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNOR RANDOLPH.

The *Times* states that the Attorney General of New Jersey has published the connection of Governor Randolph of New Jersey, with the former officials of the Erie Road, one allegation being that Randolph received $30,000 for his services in moving taxes from the Erie Railroad in Jersey City.

THE YACHT RACE.

The yacht Rambler arrived off Sandy Hook at 8 o'clock this morning from her trial with the Madeline. The latter is at New London.

CARL VOGT,

the alleged Belgian murderer, was refused a release by Judge Pratt to-day, but can be bailed. The same Judge issued another warrant against him, with bail at $30,000, at the suit of the daughter of Count Beaulieu to recover 50,000 francs.

M. BELNET

late French Minister at Washington, sailed for Europe to-day, in the steamer St. Laurent.

The doctors attending Commissioner Carr express the belief that he cannot live till morning. The Coroner has been notified to take his *ante-mortem* statement. Assemblyman Roche was released by the Justice, who decided that he had no jurisdiction, as the assault took place in another county.

THE WALTER SCOTT MONUMENT

is not expected to arrive in time to be erected on August 15, and the ceremonies will be postponed until November 30.

MARINE.

The steamship Hermann, from Bremen, has arrived.

FALLEN FROM GRACE.

The Reported Crimes of the Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal, July 25.

The Rev. Gilbert H. Robertson was called to the charge of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth and Chestnut, last September, and removed here from Springfield, Ill. He was about 40 years of age, in the full vigor of manhood, and decidedly attractive in his personal appearance. His burnside whiskers, tinged with gray, his ready speech, and expressive eye, made him a favorite with all who were susceptible to mental or physical attractions in a preacher.

Mr. Robertson was married, his wife being an extremely intelligent and charming daughter of a prominent physician of Xenia, Ohio. Three children had cemented their union. Mr. R. seemed to adore his wife, and appeared to be susceptible their gentlest influence. His devotion to his wife had been noticeable since his residence in this city.

He was a brilliant preacher, a clear, logical reasoner, and a man possessed of superior intellectual powers. His naturally excitable nature had drawn around him the warm admiration of a congregation who regarded him as an extremely happy Christian. In all justice to Mr. Robertson, we will say that nothing derogatory to his fair fame had ever been whispered in this city until he himself drew the attention of the public toward him.

Scores of rumors are flying about, from which it is impossible to deduce anything upon which to base a defense of the man's conduct. From the best sources we compile the following facts:

Mr. Robertson's family, about two weeks ago, left the city for a visit to Ohio, and Mr. R. left on Monday, 10:30 a. m., for Toledo, Ohio, where he proposed meeting them. But he went to Chicago, the place where so many naughty things take place.

On Wednesday evening—a week ago yesterday—Mr. R. came aboard the Louisville-bound train at Chicago, with a lady, heavily veiled, and wanted a "cool berth." The conductor of the car knew him personally, and spoke to and was recognized by him. He was then under the influence of liquor, and betrayed his condition to all present in the car.

His reckless desire for beer prompted the reverend gentleman to go out and bring in a glass of the amber fluid, and drink it, after the lady refused it on on the plea of indisposition. He was not pleased with the accommodations the conductor agreed to give him, and yielded a reluctant assent to all apologies made him by those whom he imagined had injured him.

We wish we could stop at this beer drinking business, but we can't. He occupied the same berth with his companion and this companion was not his wife. The was decidedly bad conduct on Mr. Robertson's part.

During the afternoon the reverend gentleman spent most of his time in playful dalliance with his companion, and attracted the attention of the passengers by the freedom of his conduct. He got into the berth with the woman, with his boots on, showing an utter disregard for the proprieties and was compelled to take his boots off by the conductor insisting upon it.

Arriving at Lafayette, Mr. Robertson manifested great chagrin at missing the connecting train, common so as to occasion remark. His disappointment was due mainly to the fact that the next train along would land him in Louisville in daylight, when he had calculated on a friendly night cloaking his arrival.

Mr. Robertson was very attentive to his companion, and had her breakfast sent to her, which she ate with her veil lifted to the bridge of her nose. She seemed to be careful to avoid exposing her countenance. As far as could be seen, the veiled lady was a handsome brunette of 30 years of age, dressed elegantly, and wearing three diamond clusters on one hand. After their arrival in Indianapolis Mr. R. and his companion disappeared for several hours, but returned in time to take the 6:15 train for Louisville, which reached here about 11 o'clock. The woman was driven to a house on Ninth street, per agreement with Mr. R., who went to a friend's house on Second street, reaching there in a short time after his arrival.

Friday afternoon Mr. Robertson called on Mr. Miller, one of his parishioners, and complained of suffering from an attack of acute diarrhoea. He said he had received a note from a cousin of his, a Mrs. Jones, who, in passing through the city, had asked him to call on her at the bridge depot, before he went home to Chicago. Mr. Miller advised him to go back to bed, his appearance indicating severe illness of some character, and even volunteered to see the cousin for him, which offer was declined by Mr. R., who, however, invited him to accompany him. He took the street cars and went to the depot about 3 o'clock. Mr. Robertson was seen coming out of the sitting-room with a satchel in his hand, followed by a woman closely veiled.

A passenger agent who knew him personally noticed that he was acting strangely, and accosted him, but Mr. R. seemed desirous of evading him. Following him up, he asked:

"Mr. Robertson, are you going to Chicago?" "Yes, sir, I am going to Chicago," replied Mr. R., curtly.

"Is your wife going with you?" asked the passenger man, who knew Mrs. R. personally.

"Yes, sir, my wife is going with me," was the curt reply again.

The passenger agent, seeing his condition, led him into the car and showed him to a seat. As he entered the car, the Rev. Stuart Robinson at this moment entered the depot, walked into the car, and took a seat a short distance from his erring brother.

Mr. Robertson at this time went out on the platform, and attracted everybody's attention by shouting for ice-water. He would have been quieted down in a summary manner by Slater, the watchman, but several persons who knew him saw his wretched condition, and he was permitted to yell to his content.

The watchman procured him a dipper of ice-water, and, in attempting to carry it to his companion, Mr. R. stumbled and spilled the water on the car floor. He picked up the ice, however, saying it was the best he could do, and she put it in her mouth. He seemed alarmed, probably fearing detection.

After the bridge was crossed, Robertson seemed to be trying to evade recognition by Dr. Stuart Robinson, and even had the blinds pulled about them. At Franklin he parted from the woman, and, we learn, gave his ticket to Chicago to the conductor, and left the train, taking a return train for Louisville.

At Indianapolis the woman asked the train conductor to get her some supper, and declined to show her face. He referred her to the sleeping-car conductor, who procured her what she wanted.

Here the veiled woman disappears, and Mr. Robertson's course is narrated. On Saturday he complained, very naturally, of feeling unwell, but, on Sunday, preached his farewell sermon, which is remembered as an eloquent and powerful effort.

Of course bad news travels fast, and Mr. R.'s disgraceful conduct became the theme of many-tongued rumor, and reached the officers of his church, who were deeply shocked, but doubted the truth of the grave charges. On Monday night a church meeting was held for the consideration of important business, at which Mr. R. presided with a calmness and firmness which surprised those who knew the dark charges hanging over him. The rumors were not touched upon at the meeting but at its close some of the members spoke to Mr. R. regarding them, and received a flat denial of their truth. He explained his appearance on Friday by saying that he had taken laudanum as an antidote to acute diarrhoea; that the drug and liquor had effected his head to such an extent that he was not conscious of what transpired at the depot. He explained and denied so plausibly that the gentlemen were satisfied of his innocence, and afterward begged that all mention of the affair should be suppressed in the morning papers. He denied having been to Chicago; said that he had been to Toledo to make arrangements for boarding his family during his month's vacation. His story, told to the officers of the church, and afterward to a reporter, agreed in the main, but was not strictly similar in relating facts. He said that by a previous arrangement he had agreed to meet his wife at the Spencer House, in Cincinnati, Tuesday morning, and would leave on the night train for that purpose. The charges made against him, he averred, were false, but he would not hinder their publication. It was wanted they might telegraph him at the Spencer House. With this calm, indifferent manner, he rode to the depot with his parishioner, and parted with him in the usual manner.

Tuesday the rumor of his disgraceful conduct became so widespread that the grieved and shocked church officials despatched to him, suggesting his immediate return, but failed to find him at any of the hotels. This made the the case look dark indeed. Yesterday, however, a letter was received from him by Mr. James Davidson, dated at the Burnett House, saying that the charges made against him were in part false, and that things must take their course. This tone left the church but little room to hope for his innocence, and it fell with depressing effect upon all. We leave Mr. Robertson, the disgraced preacher going East for pleasure, leaving behind him a black taint that can never be wiped from his record.

In summing up this wretched case there is little to be said. There is no room to doubt the assertion that the Rev. Mr. Robertson occupied a sleeping-berth from Chicago with a strange woman; that he was drunk on the train, and disgraced himself before people who knew him; that his paramour was represented by him to be his cousin, and that, while again drunk, he left the city with the view of accompanying her back to Chicago. His ignorance of this "cousin's" residence in Chicago, where she stopped in the city, or why he went away with her, all tend to make a case against him.

A gentleman who saw him in his disgraceful state says he left Springfield, Ill., after four years ministration, with a bad reputation, which it was to the interest of the church to conceal. He is also charged with similar conduct in New York State.

It is a sad affair, and when the Presbytery will call him before them for trial, it is not probable that Mr. Robertson will answer. The entire truth of the disgrace will become public.

Handsomely Beaten — A Story of John Minor Botts.

From the Boston Globe.

The security of the "viva voce" ballot was well illustrated by a contested case in the Virginia House of Delegates, about the year 1836. John Minor Botts was the leading politician of the State at that time. Fearless, able, and outspoken, he was the special and particular loathing of Democrats, and the chief love of the Whigs. He "carried Henrico County in his pocket," which was a common Southern practice. But over-confidence made him careless. He failed to do the required amount of "stumping" during the canvass, and there was general surprise and a variety of political emotions, when one Whiting, a Democrat, secured the official certificate which left Botts out in the cold. There was nothing left to the defeated giant but the unpromising task of contesting for the seat before a Democratic House. And here the security of the "viva voce" ballot is seen. The lists were all there—and could be "purged," as the phrase goes. The purging showed that there was cheating done on both sides; but Whiting's count was the darkest. To avoid declaring Botts elected, the Democratic Committee on Elections hit upon the ingenious idea of reporting the election as a tie, between Botts and Whiting. The Committee so reported. Everybody understood what it all meant, and the report was adopted and parliamentarily clinched after the most approved plan. Of course it was supposed this settled the matter. But Botts now arose and said: "Mr. Speaker: If the Committee on Elections had done their full duty they would have given me the election. Nobody who knows a Democrat as well as I do, would expect any such fairness from the Committee, or from the majority of this House. I am only astonished that their report does not return my friend Whiting, as entitled to the seat from Henrico. If they had done so—and they would if they dared—every Democrat before me would have sustained the report. I congratulate the Committee, and I congratulate this Democratic House, that they have got so near to justice, as the vote just passed shows them to be. Mr. Speaker, I hold in my hand a small book. I wish it was more read and better understood and heeded than it is, by the Democratic members before me, and those of the State. It is the Constitution of Virginia. I will read a paragraph from it, for your instruction and edification."

Mr. Botts then read the law, which declared that, in case of a tie at an election, the Sheriff should give the casting vote, and he produced the certificate of the Henrico Sheriff, that he gave his vote for John Minor Botts, in case there should be a tie in the county election. The uproar of laughter, hand-clapping and hand-shaking which followed this clever and successful ruse, would have done credit to any National House of Representatives. Whiting made a neat little adieu speech, acknowledged that he and all his friends had been handsomely beaten, went out, and returned there no more.

—Somebody asks how it is that the women look so cool this hot weather. It is probably because they generally contrive to keep up something of a breeze about 'em.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Curing Versus Cobbling.

There are many medicines that give transient relief in sickness, without touching the source and seat of the complaint. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not one of these. The great tonic and restorative does not cobble the diseased and enfeebled system. It is not a mere palliative, that only temporarily controls a few unpleasant symptoms. No; its invigorating, regulating, restorative principle penetrates to the very source of the difficulty in the fluids and solids of the body, and hence its cures are radical and thorough. In dyspepsia it strengthens the stomach, in liver complaint it regulates the flow of bile, in constipation it promotes a punctual habit of body, in nervous affections it tones the sentiments and nerves, in rheumatism it counteracts pain, and in cases of general debility rehabilitates the emaciated frame.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

Clinton-st., between Randolph and Washington.

FAREWELL! FAREWELL! FAREWELL!

ONLY SIX NIGHTS MORE!
ONLY SIX NIGHTS MORE!
ONLY SIX NIGHTS MORE!

Matinee Thursday and Saturday,
Matinee Thursday and Saturday,

OF THE EVER POPULAR

TONY PASTOR
TONY PASTOR
TONY PASTOR

AND HIS ENTIRE TROUPE.

LAST APPEARANCE OF

WM. ARLINGTON, HERR WILLIO,
JENNIE ENGEL, FRANK KERNS,
ELLA WESNER, HARRIGAN and HART,
KITTY O'NIEL, FRANK GIRARD,
Prof. M. O'REARDON, BILLY CARTER,
JOHNNY MANNING, &c.

New Acts! New Songs! New Burlesques!

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3,

Grand Testimonial Benefit!

Tendered to Mr TONY PASTOR by his numerous Chicago friends being the occasion of his last appearance here this season.

COME ONE! COME ALL!
"DOWN IN THE COAL MINE," every night.
N. D. ROBERTS, Business Manager.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE DECIDED HIT OF THE SEASON.

The elite and fashion crowd the Theatre nightly to witness

EDWIN ADAMS

In his masterly impersonation of

ENOCH ARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
Next week, "THE GREAT CHICAGO FIRE."

GLOBE THEATRE.

Second Week and Triumphant Success of the World Renowned

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS

In an entire new bill. First week of Hooley's great original burlesque on the

BLACK CROOK,

Introducing the Parisian Ballet Troupe in their beautiful dances and classic poses. Mulligan, Rice, Budges and White in new acts. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NIXON'S AMPHITHEATRE.

ATTRACTION PAR EXCELLENCE!

COMMENCING

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL HAVANA CIRCUS!

Comprising the Most Wonderful Artists and Finest Stud of Dancing Horses ever Presented to the Public!

MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

THE THIRTEENTH

ANNUAL PICNIC

OF THE

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY,

Will be held at

Haas' Park, Wednesday, July 31.

There will be a Grand Baby Show at 2 p. m.; also a Grand Balloon Ascension.

Supt. Kennedy will have charge of the police force, and will not allow any improper characters on the grounds.

Trains start at 9:45, 10:30 a. m., and 1 p. m. stopping at Park station and Wagner's avenue.

Tickets $1. Children half price.

RICHARD BARNARD, President.
C. H. BERRIMAN, Secretary.

THE SECOND ANNUAL PICNIC

and SUMMER NIGHT'S FESTIVAL of Sovereignty Lodge, 48, I. O. B. B., will be held at Silver Leaf Grove, on Wednesday, July 30, commencing at 4 o'clock p. m. The Great Spanish wonder worker, or Man of Mystery has been engaged for this occasion only. Arrangements have been made to accommodate visitors to and from the grove during the whole time of the Festival. Tickets 50 cents.

THE COMMITTEE.

AUCTION SALES.

BY GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

Special Auction Sale

On TUESDAY, JULY 30, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

When we will close out the entire stock of

CLOTHING

of Morris Kaspere, deceased. This stock is well assorted and seasonable.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

Our Wednesday Auction Sale of

Boots, Shoes, & Slippers

Of July 31, at 9 1-2 a. m.,

will as usual comprise a large line of STANDARD GOODS that must now be closed out with the season. 400 cases will be offered this week.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
22, 24 and 26 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

General Merchandise

And Real Estate Auctioneers,

Nos. 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

Boots and Shoes

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, July 30, at 9 1/2 o'clock, on second floor at our salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

New Buggies, Rockaways, Phaetons, Second-hand Carriage, Buggies, Etc., at Auction,

On WEDNESDAY, July 31, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHOICE PROPERTY

At CLEAVERVILLE,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, July 31, at 10 1/2 o'clock, at our Salesroom, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

We shall sell without reserve on easy terms:

Four choice residence lots fronting on Union-av, 20 by 180 feet, being Lot 6 and the west half of Lot 7, Block 5, Cleaverville Addition, 175 feet west of Cottage Grove-av.

W. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Dry Goods and Clothing

AT AUCTION,

On THURSDAY, Aug. 1, at 9 1/2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 55 and 57 South Canal-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE

Of the entire household goods, etc., at the residence 584 WABASH-AV., known as the

CALIFORNIA IMPERIAL PARLORS.

SALE TO TAKE PLACE

ON MONDAY, JULY 29,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

Goods consist of Parlor and Chamber suits, Dining and Kitchen furniture, including 45 elegant Oak Dining Chairs, upholstered with leather, Body, Brussel, Tapestry, and Ingrain Carpets, Bedding, Linens, Crockery, Silver Ware, Drapery, Stoves, etc.

COLBY & WIRTS,
Auctioneers.

Auction Sale of Furniture!

The entire stock of new and second-hand furniture at 206 West Madison-st., Tuesday, July 30, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting of parlor setts, chamber setts, dining room and kitchen furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., etc. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed on day of sale. Store for rent.

J. H. PIKE & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON & FOSTER.

Dry Goods & Clothing

AT AUCTION,

AT 148 MICHIGAN-AV.,

On Wednesday morning, July 31, at 9 1/2 o'clock, 150 pcs. Union Beavers, 200 pcs. [illegible], 150 pcs. Kentucky Jeans, 100 doz. Misses' Cassimeres, 1,500 doz. Hosiery, 500 doz. [illegible] and Drawers, a splendid line of Clothing, Flannels, Satinets, Notions, etc.; also large line Carpets and Shoes.

ELISON & FOSTER, Auctioneers.

By HORACE REED & CO.

CHOICE CHROMOS

AT AUCTION.

We will continue the sale of Pictures, THIS EVENING, at No. 212 West Madison-st., at 8 o'clock, a lot remaining which must be closed without reserve.

HORACE REED & CO.,
Auctioneers.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Express (Western Division)	*9:30 p m	*8:00 p m
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	*4:30 p m	*9:40 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 p m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	†9:00 p m	‡7:15 a m
Jefferson City Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Peoria, Keokuk & Burl'n Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. ‡ Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	*9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Cairo Mail	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	*9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Springfield Express	*8:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	*9:15 p m	*7:30 a m
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Keokuk Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gilman Passenger	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]
do do do	[illegible]	[illegible]

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturday, this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

Ticket offices, 31 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a m	*3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	†10:30 p m	‡6:30 a m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a m	*3:00 p m
Freeport & Dubuque Express	*9:45 p m	*6:30 a m
Milwaukee Mail	*8:00 a m	*10:00 a m
Milwaukee Express	*9:30 a m	*4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p m	*7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	5:00 a m
Green Bay Express	*9:30 a m	*7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	10:00 p m	6:00 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 83 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	†10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad.

Depot corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southeast corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	8:00 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodation	*12:20 p m	*9:30 a m
Elkhart Accommodation	*3:40 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays ex. ‡ Mondays ex.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. In freight office at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	3:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Lafayette Ex. via P. Anne	3:30 p m	11:35 a m
Danville Accommodation	3:30 p m	11:35 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*8:00 a m	*7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†6:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*6:30 a m
Mail	*5:00 a m	*10:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	*3:45 p m	*9:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Mondays excepted. ‡ Daily. § Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railroads.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air line)	*5:00 a m	*8:40 p m
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Jackson Accommodation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	10:20 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR INDIANAPOLIS VIA PERU ROAD.		
Mail	*9:00 a m	*8:40 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m
FOR GRAND RAPIDS AND PENTWATER.		
Day Express	*9:00 a m	*8:00 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†6:00 a m
GRAND TRUNK CONNECTIONS.		
Grand Trunk Day Express	*9:00 a m	*7:30 p m
Grand Trunk Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡6:30 a m

* Sunday excepted. † Saturday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Arrive Sunday at 7:30 a. m.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket offices in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a m	*4:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Freeport Passenger	*2:15 p m	*8:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	*4:30 p m	*9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:55 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†11:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 p m	*9:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:00 p m	*7:15 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*9:05 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*6:15 p m	*9:05 a m

‡ Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

CUNARD MAIL LINE

Established in 1840. Steam between

NEW YORK, BOSTON, QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From New York.		From New York.	
China	July 31	Calabria	August 3
Russia	August 7	Abyssinia	August 10
Cuba	August 14	Batavia	August 17

Cabin Passage $80, $100, and $130, gold. Return tickets at greatly reduced rates. Cabin plans on view and Berths selected.

Steerage Passage, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Sight Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland and the Continent. Bills of Lading for merchandise to and from Europe issued in connection with Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

P. H. DU VERNET,
General Western Agent, 71 South Market-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF BRISTOL	Thursday, July 25, 10 a m
CITY OF BRUSSELS	Saturday, July 27, 11 a m
CITY OF NEW YORK	Thursday, August 1, 4 p m
CITY OF PARIS	Saturday, August 3, 10 a m
CITY OF LIMERICK	Thursday, August 8, 3 p m
CITY OF ANTWERP	Saturday, August 10, 10 a m

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York; or

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships,

Sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at low through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 29 West Madison-st., Chicago.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SALE OF WINES AND BRANDIES

IN CALIFORNIA;

The Buena Vista Vinicultural Society, a distinguished WINE and BRANDY Manufacturing Company, for many years doing business at Sonoma, California, will hereafter make an annual public auction sale of the products of its vineyards at its place of business. The sale this year will be on Tuesday the 13th August, and will consist of a large quantity of valuable WHITE and RED WINES and BRANDY of the vintage and distillation of past years.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

O. C. PRATT, President.

AUGER, CHRISTIANSEN & CO., Agents.
San Francisco, June 14, 1872.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FLAG STAFFS,

Of all sorts and sizes, made at the shortest notice, at the

North End of Wells-st. Bridge.

Orders left at GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.'S, 226 South Water-st., will have prompt attention. Ash Poles for Canal Boats, or any other water craft, of all sizes, from 22 feet down, constantly on hand.

GEO. HACKET, Agent.

Minton Floor Tiles.

I am now importing the English Tiles for all persons wishing to use them. Full line of samples of the Floor, Wall, and Hearth Tiles can be seen at my office, 163 Washington street. Orders should be handed in early to secure the remission of duty. I have experienced men to lay them. Prices largely reduced by direct importation.

F. A. DOOLITTLE.

THE GETTYSBURG

KATALYSINE WATER is sold at the spring at the following rates: Three-gallon demijohns, $2.50 each; six-gallon demijohns, $5.00 each. Cases of two dozen quart bottles, $9.00 each. If the neighboring druggists do not keep it, invalids may have it sent from the spring by Railroad or Adams' Express, by enclosing Post Office Money Orders or checks. Physicians and Clergymen supplied for their own use with three-gallon demijohns at $1.50 each; six-gallon demijohns at $3.50 each; with cases of two dozen quarts at $6 each. Medical and clerical vouchers must be certified by nearest Postmaster, or other responsible parties. Address WHITNEY BROS., 227 South Front-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

BETTS'S CAPSULE PATENTS.—To prevent infringements, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that BETTS' NAME is ON EVERY CAPSULE he makes for the principal Merchants in England and France, thus enabling vendor, purchaser, and consumer not only to identify the genuineness of the Capsule, but likewise the contents of the vessel to which it is applied. The Lord Chancellor, in his judgment, said that the Capsules are not used merely for the purpose of ornament, but that they are serviceable in protecting the wine from injury, and in giving it genuineness.—MANUFACTORIES: 1, WHARF ROAD, CITY ROAD, LONDON; and BORDEAUX, FRANCE.

EDUCATIONAL.

RACINE COLLEGE.

The Fall and Winter Term of the College and Grammar School begin Sept. 11, 1872. Candidates for admission to the Freshman class may be examined July 8 and Sept. 11.

For admission apply to the
REV. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D.,
Warden of Racine College, Racine, Wis.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE.

Established in New York in 1814. English and French for Young Ladies and Misses, Boarding and Day Pupils, 1527 and 1529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Pa. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute.

MADAME D'HERVILLY,
Principal.

FLOUR.

FLOUR

AT RETAIL

A SPECIALTY!

Delivered in any part of the city, in quantities to suit, without charge for cartage. Quality warranted satisfactory.

PRICE LIST.

Best White Winter—none better in this market ....

Choice White Winter—a good, honest Family Flour ....

Best Spring—warranted the best ....

These prices are very low considering quality of Flour. Orders by post from city or country will receive prompt attention. Parties in the country sending orders with price enclosed may rely upon faithful service, and if quality of Flour is not satisfactory it may be returned at our expense.

ORIENTAL MILLS,

Madison-st Bridge.

NORTON COLE & CO., Proprietors.

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LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY

BY JAMES PARTON.

1 vol 12mo. With Portrait and Illustrations.

The only life of Horace Greeley that contains a complete record of his early years, the facts of which Mr. Parton gathered by visiting the town where Greeley was born, and the several places where he lived before he went to New York. It gives a full account of his career as a farmer, printer, editor, and statesman to his nomination for the Presidency.

N. B. Parton's Life of Greeley is the only one written as a companion document, and is therefore free from the partisan bias which a campaign Life is apt to give. The subject is truly and graphically depicts Mr. Greeley's political and philanthropic career, and illustrates those great qualities of mind and heart to which he owes his present conspicuous position before the nation and the world.

Of all other Lives of Horace Greeley, Parton's furnishes the vast majority of facts; it is far more complete and reliable than any other, and gives to the American people what A FAITHFUL LIFE OF HORACE GREELEY.

Illustrated with portraits, pictures of his home at Chappaqua, farm, editorial den, and is exceedingly fascinating, and is having a large sale.

Agents wanted everywhere in the United States to canvass for this Work.

Apply to

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Publishers.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

THE GERMANIA BANK OF CHICAGO

have removed to their new and elegant offices, SOUTHEAST CORNER WASHINGTON-ST. AND FIFTH-AV. Receive Deposits, issue Certificates of Deposit, discount Business paper, negotiate Loans to Corporations, buy and sell Foreign Exchange, Gold, Stocks, Securities and Mortgages, and make collections in all parts of the world.

Depositors liberally accommodated.

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SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
66 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

FORSYTH'S

U. S. Standard Scales

FORSYTH'S SCALE WAREHOUSE,
of South Desplaines-st.

FINANCIAL.

Loans Negotiated

On real estate, in the city or suburbs, at current rates.

G. S. HUBBARD, Jr.,
78 South Canal-st.

PROPOSALS.

STATE PRINTING.

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
SPRINGFIELD, July 15, 1872.

Notice is hereby given, that until 3 o'clock p. m. on Monday, August 26th, 1872, sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, in the city of Springfield, for the execution of the several classes of the public printing, as hereinafter specified, said printing to be let in separate contracts for each class, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1872.

The First Class to comprise the printing of all bills for the two Houses of the General Assembly, together with such resolutions and other matters as may be ordered by the two Houses, or either of them, to be printed in bill form.

The Second Class to comprise the printing of the journals of the Senate and House of Representatives.

The Third Class to comprise the printing of all reports, communications or other documents ordered by the General Assembly, or either branch thereof, or by the Executive Departments of the State Government, to be printed in pamphlet or book form, together with the volumes of public documents.

The Fourth Class to comprise the printing of the laws and joint resolutions.

The Fifth Class to comprise the printing of all blanks, circulars, cards or other work necessary for the use of the Executive officers of Departments or any branch of the General Assembly (other than shall be printed in pamphlet or bill form).

Each proposal must distinctly and specifically state the price per thousand ems for the composition of all matter embraced in the proposals for each or all of such classes of printing—the price for one hundred impressions for all presswork embraced in the first, second, third, and fourth classes, and the price per twenty-five impressions for the presswork contained in the fifth class at which the bidder will do the work embraced in the class or classes of the printing covered by his proposals.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a bond executed in due form by the bidder, with at least two good and sufficient sureties, to be approved by the Governor before the same is filed, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful performance, pursuant to "An act to provide for and regulate the execution of the public printing," approved April 9th, 1872, and in force July 1st, 1872, of such class or classes of the State printing as may be awarded to him; and also for the payment as liquidated damages, by such bidder to the State, of any excess of cost over the bid or bids of such bidder, which the State may be obliged to pay for such work by reason of the failure of such bidder to complete his contract.

Said proposals will be opened at 3 o'clock, p. m., of the said 26th day of August, 1872, and will then be duly considered.

Blanks for proposals will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

EDWARD RUMMEL, Secretary of State.
CHAS. E. LIPPINCOTT, Auditor P. A.
ERASTUS N. BATES, State Treasurer,
Commiss'rs of Public Printing.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, SNY ISLAND LEVEE,
PITTSFIELD, Ill., July 29, 1872.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, or Wm. Dustin, President Levee Commission, until 12 o'clock m. on the sixth (6) day of August, 1872, for the construction of a levee along the banks of the Mississippi River, from a point in Adams County, Illinois, about six (6) miles above Hannibal, Mo., to Pike County, to a point in Calhoun County, about 21 miles below Clarksville. The total length of the levee is about fifty one (51) miles.

Contractors will make bids for the entire work per cubic yard, giving one price right through, without classifying according to heights of embankment.

Bids for clearing and grubbing per acre will also be received.

The work will be paid for in registered Levee Bonds, issued under an act of the Legislature of Illinois, approved April 24, 1871, registered under an act approved April 6, 1872, and contractors will please state in their bids the price at which they will receive the bonds.

The Commissioners reserve the right of rejecting any and all bids received.

Detailed specifications and further information can be had upon application to GEO. W. JONES, Secretary Levee Commissioners, Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill.; to C. N. CLARK, Hannibal, Mo.; or to H. CORTHELL, Chief Engineer, Hannibal, Mo.

WM. DUSTIN,
JOHN G. WHEELOCK,
GEO. W. JONES,
Levee Commissioners.

EXCURSION.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION TRIP

TO

LAKE SUPERIOR

The new and magnificent low-pressure STEAMER PEERLESS, Captain George P. McKay, will leave Monday Evening, Aug 5th, at 8 o'clock,

On a pleasure excursion trip to DULUTH AND RETURN, visiting Fort William and the Great Copper Region on the North Shore, and all points of interest on the South Shore.

For passage and further information apply to

LEOPOLD & AUSTRIAN,
244 East Washington-st., Central Depot.

SHIRTS.

SHIRTS.

WILSON BROS.

[illegible] Wabash-av. and [illegible] West Madison-st., Chicago, Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27.

The past week has been a peculiarly quiet one in financial circles. Our local banks have had plenty of leisure to canvass the situation, and count up the probabilities of the future. Applications for loans have been exceedingly light, in proportion to the relatively large amounts of capital that are here and now awaiting employment, and, in consequence, discount rates have been easy to the right kind of borrowers, at 10 per cent per annum on time notes, and 7a8 per cent on call.

To-day was even more quiet than the average of the week; several of the banks reporting no applications either for discounts or exchange; and no demand from the country, while the receipts of produce are growing lighter, and promise to be of the spare order for some time to come. Hence remittances to the country will probably be less in amount than the receipts from that source during next week.

Eastern Exchange was quiet to-day, but rated firm at yesterday's rates, at 25a50c per $1,000 premium between banks. Counter rates were quoted at $1.00 per $1,000 discount to par, buying; and $1.00a1.50 per 1,000 on sales.

The import entries at New York for June were as follows, compared with the corresponding month of the year 1871:

	1871.	1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$9,769,316	$14,778,133
Dutiable goods, bonded	17,913,638	13,381,176
Free goods	2,926,874	2,086,100
Total June entries	$30,609,828	$30,245,411

The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 23, and since the beginning of the year:

	1870.	1871.	1872.
For the week	$3,806,211	$5,273,598	$4,274,948
Previously rep'd	99,664,347	126,534,976	120,002,844
Since Jan 1	$103,460,558	$131,807,571	$124,277,792

The earnings of railroads in the United States in actual operation in 1851 were $39,466,358; in 1861, $130,000,000; in 1871, $454,969,000.

The following shows the business at the Chicago Clearing House for the week ending July 27, 1872:

	Clearings.	Balances.
Monday	$3,365,291 39	$365,395 51
Tuesday	2,980,741 84	312,509 84
Wednesday	2,856,401 70	224,478 76
Thursday	2,899,528 74	445,691 32
Friday	3,059,112 20	283,285 95
Saturday	2,755,509 51	361,781 27
Total	$17,896,618 08	1,872,140 65
Corresponding week last year	16,244,261 77	1,928,750 11

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	117¼	117¾
5-20s of '62	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '64	115	115¾
5-20s of '65	116	116¼
5-20s of '65 Jan. and July	114½	114¾
5-20s of '67 Jan. and July	114¾	115
5-20s of '68 Jan. and July	115	115½
10-40s	112	112½
United States 5s (new issue)	112½	113
United States currency 6s	114½	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7 3-10s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Illinois County and Township 10s	95@98	
Eastern Exchange	1-10 par	1-10 prem
Sterling Exchange (large drafts)	109@110	110½
Gold Exchange	114½	114¾
Gold and Gold Coupons	114¼	115
Money on Governments and Gold		7 per ct.
Silver	103@104	
160s not war 1812	177	187
120s not war 1812	134	143
80s not war 1812	93	98
40s not war 1812	44	48
Agricultural College Land Scrip	175@180	

The following quotations of local stocks, are furnished by Messrs. Hammond & Watkins:

Banks.	Bid.	Asked.
First National Bank	135	----
Fifth National Bank	130	----
Commercial National Bank	140	----
German National Bank	124	----
Corn Exchange National Bank	115	----
National Bank of Illinois	108	110
Miscellaneous.		
Chicago City Railway	167½	170
West Division Railway	195	200
North Division Railway	100	----
Pullman Palace Car	112	116½
Babcock Extinguisher	----	100
Elgin Watch Company	101½	105
Cook County 7s	100 and int.	
Chicago City 7s	100 and int.	
Chamber of Commerce	100	----
Insurance.		
Traders	109½	110

Sales:

100 Chicago City Railway at 167½
100 Chamber of Commerce at 100
100 Cook County National Bank at 105
100 Manufacturers' National Bank at 100

LATEST.

NEW YORK, July 27.—Gold quiet at 114½ to 114¾. Loans, 1@3 for currency. The clearings were $45,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $134,000, of which $40,000 was in redemption of 5-20 bonds.

Governments were dull and steady.

State bonds dull, steady, and unchanged.

Stocks dull, and without any feature. Pacific Mail was weak and fell off ¾.

Money easy at 2 to 3 per cent.

Sterling, 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coups, '81	117½	Coups, '67	115¾
Coups, '62	115½	Coups, '68	115
Coups, '64	115½	10-40s	112½
Coups, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114½
Coups, '65 (new)	114¼	New 5s	113½

STATE BONDS.

Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	44½
Old Tennessees	73½	Old N. Carolinas	38½
New Tennessees	73½	New N. Carolinas	21½
New Virginias	50		

STOCKS.

Canton	93	St. Paul	56¾
W. U. Tel	73¾	St. Paul preferred	79½
Quicksilver	40	Wabash	76½
Adams Express	97½	Wabash preferred	87
Wells & Fargo	88	Fort Wayne	96½
American-M. U. Express	74½	Terre Haute	20
U. S. Ex	77	Terre Haute pref'd	40
Pacific Mail	76½	Chicago & Alton	117
New York Central	98½	C. & A. preferred	120
N. Y. C. scrip	94	C. & M.	46½
Erie	52½	C., C. & C.	91
Erie preferred	75	C., B. & Q.	136
Harlem	121	Lake Shore	92¾
Harlem preferred	125	Indiana Central	36½
Michigan Central	116	Illinois Central	131
Pittsburgh	91½	Union Pacific stocks	37¾
Northwestern	76¾	Union Pacific bonds	89½
N. W. preferred	89½	Cent. Pacific bonds	101½
Rock Island	112½	Del. Lack & West'n	105
New Jersey Central	108	B. H. & Erie	7½

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,839	3,348	3,268	2,880
Wheat, bu	30,73[illegible]	45,087	28,073	34,431
Corn, bu	130,468	284,375	387,693	298,021
Oats, bu	13,820	129,869	9,143	94,956
Rye, bu		20,935	1,800	21,962
Barley, bu	4,700	8,615	860	5,000
Grass seed, lbs	20,100	4,460	52,447	
Flax seed, lbs		83,331		
Broom corn, lbs	27,200	60,625		14,700
Cured meats, lbs	67,550	13,288	457,226	124,520
Beef, brls			20	80
Pork, brls	1,367	11	100	51
Lard, lbs	35,000	11,840	357,050	165,936
Tallow, lbs	13,550	7,020		
Butter, lbs	109,558	25,880	47,500	61,180
Live hogs, No.	5,892	6,899	5,886	6,424
Cattle, No.	1,786	1,973	2,004	1,021
Sheep, No.	738	1,142		262
Hides, lbs	53,631	148,810	57,170	36,862
Highwines, brls	188	1,167	516	300
Wool, lbs	143,022	104,681	146,996	21,899
Potatoes, bu	634	1,161		
Lumber, m	8,229	10,973	1,682	1,893
Shingles, m	1,600	5,924	1,589	2,420
Lath, m	565	631	749	218
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,103	255

Withdrawn from store on Friday for city consumption: 1,783 bu wheat, 108 bu corn, 358 bu oats, 787 bu barley.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning, up to 10 o'clock: 54 1-2 cars wheat, 374 cars and 23,500 bu corn, 13 cars oats, 1 1-2 cars rye, and 8 cars barley. Total (451 cars), 203,000 bu.

The following were the receipts and shipments of breadstuffs and stock during the week ending with this morning, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

	July 27, 1872.	July 20, 1872.	July 29, 1871.
RECEIPTS.			
Flour, brls	17,288	14,298	15,151
Wheat, bu	149,590	121,178	176,975
Corn, bu	1,341,068	1,419,335	1,623,857
Oats, bu	92,190	93,270	478,483
Rye, bu	4,377	8,801	90,602
Barley, bu	14,460	9,050	23,640
Live hogs, No.	51,165	44,275	45,257
Cattle, No.	14,132	10,842	12,849
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, brls	16,666	15,581	15,164
Wheat, bu	265,948	179,268	112,687
Corn, bu	1,630,926	1,821,528	1,311,973
Oats, bu	271,947	704,850	178,205
Rye, bu	24,293	4,677	70,217
Barley, bu	20,269	29,888	12,585
Live hogs, No.	44,955	36,967	31,891
Cattle, No.	9,825	8,054	9,311

The leading produce markets were again active to-day, somewhat above the average of the season. Grain was generally strong, and pork weak. The receipts of breadstuffs were rather light, and shipments free, as reported for yesterday; but the shipping movement of to-day was again retarded by the scarcity of vessels. Groceries were in moderate demand only, the inquiry being mainly confined to the leading staples. Prices, however, remain firm for nearly everything in the list, the exceptions being coffees and syrups. Dry goods were again dull, with little or no change in values. The leading staples were held with some show of firmness, but for many articles in the list there seems to be a disposition to concede a little. Butter was in fair demand, and prices were fully sustained. There is a continued scarcity of choice butter, and the quoted prices, for that, are readily obtained. The cheese market was exceedingly firm, so far as prime goods were concerned, and quotations of New York factory were advanced a 1-2c. The demand is fair and improving. Coal was firmly held at the advance established at the commencement of the week. The dried fruit market was dull, and, for most descriptions, the feeling was weak, though, nominally, values were unchanged. Fish were quoted active at former rates. The stocks are much reduced, and both lake and salt-water descriptions are firm. Hay met with a good demand for shipment South and East, and, as the offerings were light, prices advanced 50c per ton. Hides and leather remain firm and steady. The oil market was fairly active for linseed, lard, and turpentine, while other goods in the list ruled quiet. The market for lumber at the yards exhibited a good degree of activity and prices were firm and substantially the same as noted on Friday. The stocks of desirable grades are improving. Hard wood lumber was dull but firm. The movement in the metal, tinners' stock, iron and nail markets was more active, and for tin-plate and copper prices tend upward. Naval stores were less active but firm. Potatoes, poultry, broom corn, cooperage and beans ruled dull, and prices were almost nominal. Eggs were inactive at 11a12c per doz. Wool continues quiet and easy, and building materials sold to a large extent. Railroad freights were firm.

Highwines were active and firm at Friday's quotation, being reported strong in New York. Sales were reported of 450 brls at 90c per gallon.

Lake freights were less active, but 1-4c higher, vessels being quoted scarce. There were but few offerings. A total of nine charters was reported, which will carry out 200,000 bu corn. No other grain was awaiting freight room. Sail rates closed strong at 7 1-2c on wheat, 7c on corn, 6 1-2c on barley, and 5c on oats to Buffalo; 12c on wheat and 11 1-2c on corn to Oswego; 12 1-2c on wheat, and 12c on corn to Kingston. Through rates were unchanged, at 23c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were irregular. There was very little doing, except in mess pork; indeed, other hog products were scarcely mentioned. The first half of the session was characterized by an utter listlessness; the time being occupied with remarks about the action of the Inspection Committee in "passing" several lots of pork that had been submitted to their decision, and in talking about the effects of the Cincinnati movement. It seems that the two gentlemen who came here two days ago from the ancient Porkopolis, succeeded in peddling out all their pork in lots of one and two thousand barrels, to different ones here, who were on the short side. It was this last named fact that did the business. After it had been sufficiently canvassed to produce the effect, pork tumbled $2.00 per brl, "like a shot," from the price of Friday; and though there were subsequently several buyers at an advance on the drop, the market ruled dull and weak to the close. Still it is by no means certain that the corner in pork is over. The syndicate made no sign of giving in, and it was understood that they intend to continue receiving all pork tendered them that may pass inspection, no matter where it comes from. Lard was quiet and steady on winter; firmer on summer rendered lots. Meats were strong, and again held higher, with a fair demand at the advance. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14.50a14.75; do seller August, $14.25a14.50; do seller September, $13.00a13.50; do seller December nominal, at $12.00a12.25; do seller the year at $12.00a12.10. Lard—Cash or seller July, $8.90a9.00; do seller December, $8.25a9.00; summer lard, $7.85. Dry salted meats, 5 3-4c for shoulders, and 7 3-4c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 3-8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer meats nominally firm. Sweet pickled hams, 13a14c for winter, and 11a12 for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-2a6 5-8c for shoulders; 8 1-2a8 5-8c for short ribs; 9a9 1-8c for clear; 13a15c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $26.00a26.50. City tallow, 7 3-4a8c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork seller the month at $14.50; 1,500 brls do at $14.25; 50 tcs lard at $8.50 (country); 100 tcs summer do at $7.85, loose; 120,000 lbs shoulders at 5 3-4c; 40,000 lbs short ribs at 7 7-8c; 90,000 lbs do at 7 3-4c.

LATER—Since the above digest of the market was written it has transpired that the Cincinnati pork was not sold here. One firm made the Cincinnati men an offer of $13.25 per barrel for 30,000 barrels, and another offered them $13.50 for 5,000 barrels, but they held on for $13.75. Yesterday an order was received from Montreal in Cincinnati to buy 3,000 barrels at $14.00; and thereupon the Cincinnati owners telegraphed their agents here to come home immediately, the inference being that they could do much better selling mess pork to Montreal than to Chicago. It would seem as if the decline to-day is only a part of a bluff game to help disgust the Cincinnati men with the idea of selling pork in Chicago; and that the Montreal order was the other part of the bluff game; the corner being undoubtedly engineered in behalf of Montreal parties. Further, it appears that the shorts out for August are about 80,000 brls; those for this month are inconsiderable. It may yet prove, therefore, that the pork corner is the most gigantic of the season. This afternoon, sale was made of 500 brls September at $13.37½; and $14.50 was bid for seller August, or seller July.

Flour was in better demand than is usually the case on Saturday; and was very firm, in sympathy with wheat, being also reported firmer in New York. The receipts are now running light, and holders generally succeed in realizing an advance on the better brands from the prices that were current in the middle of the week. Sales to-day were reported of 100 brls white winter extras on private terms; 500 brls spring extras at $7.75; 200 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $7.25; 200 brls do at $7.00; 100 brls do at $6.75; 200 brls do at $6.50; 100 brls do at $6.37 1-2; 500 brls do on private terms; 30 brls spring superfine at $3.75; 100 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 2,530 brls. Bran was stronger; sales were 10 tons at $14.00, on track. Also 100 brls kiln-dried corn meal at $3.50, and 10 tons middlings at $13.00, on track. The following was the closing range of prices:

White winter extras, good to choice	$7 50@10.50
Spring extras, choice	6 25@7 50
Spring Minnesotas	6.75@7.75
Spring superfines	3.50@5.00
Rye flour	4.00@4.25

Wheat was excited, and 2a2 1-2c higher on the August option, but lower on cash lots, the difference between the prices for this month and next diminishing as July draws to a close. The cause of the excitement for August was almost exclusively local. There was a failure of a prominent operator, principally in wheat, and this caused a demand from parties who supposed they had August wheat coming from him. Then a good few margins were called on the shorts, and this reinforced the array of buyers, especially when New York was announced firmer. The old scare about a squeeze on August wheat was revived to-day, the market being known to be largely oversold, while the great bulk of the "long" is in the hands of about three men who are able to work in concert, though it is not at present known that they are doing so, and the success of the operation, should it be attempted, is highly problematical. There is too much wheat here and behind us to admit of such an operation being successful; especially as we are even now "away up" above the price at which it will pay to ship to the seaboard. The increased demand was nearly satisfied soon after mid-day, and then the market sagged nearly to opening prices. Seller August opened at $1.24 1-4, advanced to $1.25, receded 1-2c, advanced to $1.26 1-4, and then dropped to $1.24 1-4, closing firmer at $1.25. Seller September sold at $1.11 1-2a1.13 1-4, closing dull at $1.12. Seller the year sold at $1.10a1.11, closing with sellers at the inside. Seller the month, or cash No. 2 spring, sold at $1.28a1.29 1-2, closing at $1.28 1-2. The outside grades were in fair demand in a small way. Winter wheat was in small supply, only one car-load of red being on the market; held at $1.__. Cash sales were reported of 3,200 bu No. 1 spring at $1.__; 5,000 bu do, at $1.29; 5,000 bu No. 2 spring, at $1.__; 9,000 bu do, at $1.29; 9,000 bu do, at $1.28 3-4; 10,400 bu do, at $1.28 1-2; 11,000 bu do, at $1.28; 800 bu No. 3 spring, at $1.12; 800 bu rejected spring, at $1.00. Total, 70,200 bu.

Corn was active, and averaged 1-2c higher, under the fact of lighter receipts here, and a firmer market in New York, which caused the shippers to take hold very much more freely than is usual on Saturday, and induced a fair speculative demand, though the latter was not large. In the latter part of the session the bulk of offerings increased, and prices declined. Seller August opened at 42 5-8c, advanced to 42 7-8c, fell to 42 5-8c, and closed at 42 3-4c. Seller September sold at 44 3-4a44c, closing with the inside bid. Seller the month or regular No. 2 sold at 42 1-4a42 1-2c, and fresh receipts at 42 1-2a42 3-4c, closing with the inside bid. Cash sales were reported of 54,000 bu No. 2 at 42 3-4c; 27,200 bu do at 42 5-8c; 244,800 bu do at 42 1-2c; 10,000 bu do at 42 3-8c; 95,000 bu do at 42 1-4c; 11,200 bu do at 44 1-4c free on board; 16,800 bu rejected at 39 1-2c; 20,800 bu do at 39 1-4c. Total, 479,800 bu.

Oats were quiet, but [illegible] at the outside prices of Friday, averaging nearly 1/2c higher, receipts being light, while New York was strong. The market was especially firm on cash lots, the supply of which is very small, and car lots were wanted by the local trade in considerable numbers, but the demand was not more than half met. Cash sold at 27a27 1-4c for regular, and strictly fresh receipts at 27 1-4a27 3-4c, closing with the outside bid. Seller August sold at 26 1-2c, seller September at 26 1-4a26 3-8c, and seller the year at 25 7-8c. Cash sales were reported of 4,200 bu at 27 3-4c; 4,800 bu at 27 1-2c; 10,000 bu at 27 3-8c; 2,400 bu at 27 1-4c; 1,300 bu at 27c; 600 bu rejected at 24 1-2c. Total, 23,300 bu.

Rye was quiet, but 1 1-2c higher, owing to small receipts, though the demand was only fair. Several car loads were wanted for shipment, the orders not being limited. Sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 at 60 1-2c; 400 do bu at 60c; 2,400 bu No. 2 at 60c; 2,800 bu do at 59 1-2c; 800 bu do at 59c. Total, 6,800 bu. No. 2 cash closed at 59 1-2c. Nothing doing in options.

Barley was dull and 1-2c lower. There was not much offering on the market, but positively no buyers, though one or two bids were put in "to save appearances." New No. 2, seller September, was nominal at 55 1-2a57c, closing dull at the inside. Old No. 2 was nominal at 51c; and No. 3 at 44c. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 2 at 54c; 400 bu by sample at 44c; 400 bu do at 31c; 400 bu do at 30c. Total, 1,600 bu.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27.

BUTTER—There was considerable activity in the market for choice grades and the quoted prices were readily obtained, but common to fair qualities were more or less neglected, and former rates were only indifferently sustained. Local and outside buyers were operating at the annexed quotations: Choice dairy at 16@22c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common, 7@[illegible].

BAGGING—In this department of trade there was a fair degree of activity, and for cotton seamless goods the market was strong. Other goods in the list were easy. We quote: Stark, 40½c; Grahamton, 35c; Philadelphia, 35c; Ludlow, 36c; Lewiston, 36c; American, 35c; Royal River, 34c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 65@70c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—There are no new features to note in connection with this market. Trade was active, and dealers were almost invariably realizing the following range of prices: Stucco, $2.75@2 90; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4.00@4.50; Rosendale cement, $2.00@2.25; Utica cement, $1.90@2 00 per brl; Louisville cement, $1.90@2.00; Akron cement, $1.90@2 00; marble dust, $3.50; lime in bulk, 90c@$1.25; lime, brls, $1.25@1.30; white sand, ₩ brl, $3.00@3.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@45c; fire brick, ₩ 1,000, $40 00@90.00; building brick, $8 00@10 00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.00@5.00. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$7.50	$13.00
14x16 to 16x20	8 40	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16 00
18x22 to 18x30	9.25	16 50
20x28 to 24x30	9 60	17 50
26x28 to 24x36	10 25	19.50
26x34 to 26x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	12.00	21.50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24.50
30x50 to 32x52	----	25.50
32x54 to 34x56	----	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	----	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	----	32 00

BROOM CORN—Trade was dull and prices were easy, as follows: $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75.00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $140 00@160 00 per ton; and brush, $100 00@160 00.

BEANS—The supply is large, and quotations are little better than nominal: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2 50@2.75 for choice navy.

CHEESE—Prices were again very firm, as stocks are moderate, and a further advance has been established at the East. To-day orders were being filled at 10½@11c for New York factory, and at 9@10c for Western, but on Monday the following prices will be demanded: New York factory, 10½@11½c; Ohio factory, 9@10½c; Western factory, 9@10½c.

COAL—No change was noted in the coal market. The demand was fair, for the season, and for anthracite the quoted prices were firmly adhered to. The following are the current rates: Lehigh, lump, $10.00; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $9.00; Erie, $9.00; Brier Hill, $9.00; Walnut Hill, $9.00; Blossburgh, $9.00; Cherry Mine, $8.50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6.00.

CANNED GOODS—Trade was light at the prices given below:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2 50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	2 25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4 50
Quinces, 2 lb	4 00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3 10@3.25
Raspberries	2.50@2 60
Blackberries, 2 lb	2 25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	2 25
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1 80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2.60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2 75
Lobster, 2 lb	3.15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.10
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—Business in this department was dull, yet previous prices are fully sustained. We quote: Pork barrels, $1 30@1.40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17 00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8 50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c ₩ set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 ₩ m; pork and tierce poles, $28 00@30 00 ₩ m; whiskey barrel staves, $22.00@28.00 ₩ m.

EGGS—This market ruled dull at 11@12c per doz for choice packages. The supply is large.

FISH—There was a satisfactorily active business doing in the fish market, and, with light stocks in store, dealers were decidedly firm in their views. The annexed prices were being realized: No. 1 whitefish, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.00@9.25; No. 1 bay, $8.00@8.25; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.60@7.75; No. 2 bay mackerel, [illegible]; No. 1 shore, kits, $1.30@1.35; No. 1 bay, kits, $1 50; family kits, $1.10@1.20; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $5.50@6.75; box herring, No. 1, 30@33c; box, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10 00@10 25.

FRUITS—DRIED—No improvement was visible in the demand, and the easy feeling that has prevaded the market for some time past is still prevalent. No change was made in quotations: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 15@16c; figs, box, 19@20c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 13@13½c; raisins, $3.25@3.30; blackberries, 13½@14½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 33@34c; peaches, pared, 20@21c; peaches, halves, 7½@8c; do, quarters, 7@7½c; currants, 9@10c; apples, Southern, 7½@8c; do Western, 8@9c; Michigan, 9@10c.

FEATHERS—In some request, but prices easier. Offerings fair. Sales 4 sks prime live geese at 65c. 1 sk damp and musty at 63c.

GREEN FRUITS—Sales are lively at low prices. Sales: Apples—150 boxes fair at 40c; 250 choice at 50c; 50 brls good cooking at $1 20; 40 at $2 50; 20 good eating at $3.00; 40 choice at $3.25@3.50. Peaches—150 boxes poor at 30@40c; 245 at 25@70c; 100 baskets fair at 30c; 875 boxes good at 40c; 625 at 50c; 250 choice at 60@70c. Pears—4 boxes Flemish Beauty at $1.25. Grapes—4 cases (12 3-lb boxes) at $6.00. Lemons and oranges sold at unchanged figures. Berries were in light supply. Sales: Blackberries, 40 cases at 25c; 10 at 20c; 20 do at 15c. Black raspberries, 10 cases at 20c. Red raspberries, 29 cases at 26c. Whortleberries, 15 bu at $5.00@5.50; 30 baskets at $1.25. Currants, 30 baskets at 30c; 20 do at 40c.

GROCERIES—The general features of the grocery market were without change in any essential particular. The demand for the leading staples was fair, but for most articles in the list trade was slack. Values underwent no material change, and we repeat our quotations of yesterday, as follows:

BI CARB SODA—7½@7¾c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 25@26c; Java No 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@23¾c; prime do, 23@23½c; good do, 22@22½c; common do, 20½@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24c; Maracaibo, 22@23½c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@9c; Rangoon, 7¾@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, [illegible]; crushed and powdered, [illegible]; granulated, 12¼@12½c; A standard, 12c; do No. 2, 11½@11¾c; B, 11½@[illegible]; extra C, 11¼@11½c; C, 11@11½c; yellow C, 10½@11c; choice brown, 10½@10¾c; prime do, 10@10½c; fair do, 9¾@10c; choice molasses sugar, 9¾@10c; fair do, 9@9½c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1.00@1.05; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 65@70c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 48@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.23.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 7½@7¾c; White Lily, 6¾@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c; Avon Imperial, 6½@6¾c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry, 6@7c; common, 5@6c.

HAY—Under a good shipping demand pressed timothy (of which the supply was light) advanced 50c per ton. Other descriptions were firmer, in sympathy, but were not quotably higher. Dealers were offering the following prices: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $15.00@16.50; do loose, pressed, $14.00@15.00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@11.00. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.50; prairie, loose, $9 00@10 00. For delivery of pressed, $1.00@[illegible], according to distance.

HIDES—Not the slightest change was visible in the condition of the hide market. Both local and Eastern buyers were engaged, and the offerings were promptly taken at the quoted prices, which are as follows: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12½c; do. heavy, 11½c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 23c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two third price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The general demand was reported good, and sales were being effected at prices current on the two or three days preceding. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	5 5-10@ 7c	
Bar iron	5 2-10@ 5 3-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	5 3-10@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	5 3-10@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 6-10@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	[illegible]@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	5 9-10@ [illegible]	
Russian iron, [illegible]	20	
Russian iron, No. 1, stained	18	
Sheet iron	6¼@ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	8½@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½@13	rates

LEATHER—Domestic stock is meeting with considerable inquiry, both on local and interior account, but for foreign leather there is little or no inquiry. Values remain unchanged:

HEMLOCK.	
City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, ₩ lb	40@ 43
Kip, ₩ lb	60@ 1.10
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, ₩ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, ₩ ft	25@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, ₩ ft	19@ 22
Calf, city	1.20@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
[illegible] sole	31@ 33
Calf	$ 1.25@ 1 40
Kip, No 1, medium	80@ 1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65 00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@80.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1.80@ 2.35
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1.70@ 2.80
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1.35@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1.00@ [illegible]

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Dealers were unanimous in reporting a good demand, and quotations ruled firm as follows:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15 50; do, 12x12, $16.00; do, 14x20, $16.50; do, roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 47c; small, 48c; bar, 49c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 45c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 41c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 8c; 6, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 13½c; 15 and 16, 15c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; full bundle, 20 per cent discount; fence wire 7½c; bale, 8c net.

NAVAL STORES—Trade was quiet to-day at the advance noted yesterday.

Manila rope, ₩ lb	19@ 20
Sisal rope, ₩ lb	16½@ 17½
Hemp sash cord, ₩ lb	21@ 24
Marline, ₩ lb	20@ 22
Tarred rope, ₩ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, ₩ bale	5.00@5.50
Pitch, ₩ brl	6.00@7.37½
Tar, ₩ brl	5.00@5.50

NAILS—Met with a large inquiry on city account, and sales were quick upon the basis of $6 00 rates: 10d to 60 ₩ keg, $6.00; 8d and 9d, $6.25; 6d and 7d, $6.50; 5d do, $6.75; 4d do, $7.00; 3d do, $7.50; 3d do fine, $8.75; 2d do, $9.75; clinch, $6.25; [illegible] ₩ keg on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Turpentine was firm and tending higher, while other oils ruled steady. Trade was fair at the annexed quotations: Carbon, 28c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do boiled, 98c; whale, 90c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neats' foot oil, $1.00@1.10; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 60c.

PAINTS, COLORS AND PUTTY—Remain quiet at previous rates. We quote:

WHITE LEADS.	
Strictly pure	11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00
ZINC.	
Genuine Vieille Montague	14.50
American	12.50
Snow white	11.50
COLORS.	
Railroad colors	11.00
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10 00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@4 25
Whiting	2 50
PUTTY.	
In bladders	4c
In bulk	3½c

POULTRY—The market was quiet at yesterday's prices: Old live chickens, $4.50@4 75 per doz; spring do, $2 50@2.75.

POTATOES—A fair business was transacted to-day at the appended range of prices: New, 50@75c per bu, to $2.00@2.50 per brl.

SALT—Was in active demand, and a firm feeling pervaded the market. The supply is small. We continue to quote: Saginaw, fine, $1.85; Onondaga, fine, $1.85; coarse salt, $1.85; coarse Diamond C, $1.85; dairy, without bags, $3.75; do, with bags, $3.25; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

Within a week it is reported that between 60,000 and 75,000 barrels of salt have changed hands at prices ranging between $1 20@1 40 for fine, and $1.00@1.05 for second quality. We think, however, that the former amount will fully cover all purchases, including 10,000 barrels fine bought by J. L. Hurd & Co., at $1.25. A firm in this city is reported to have been the heaviest buyers on account of Chicago and Toledo parties. These heavy sales have had a decided effect on the market, in which there is but a light stock. Rumors of an advance in the Chicago, Toledo, and other markets, have a tendency to make holders firm at an advance of from 5 to 10c. On the other hand, reported sale of one cargo of Goderich salt in Chicago at $1.45, and offers to deliver the same in Detroit at $1.40, have not stimulated buyers to pay the advance. It is also reported by good authority that Messrs. J. L. Hurd & Co. have contracted to deliver to Toledo 10,000 barrels fine at $1.55.—*Bay City Journal.*

SEEDS—Were in light request at the annexed range of prices: Timothy, at $2.75@2.95 for good; $2.85@3.00 for prime; seller August, $2.75; clover, at $5 40@5.60.

TEAS—Under this head nothing new was noted. A fair inquiry exists, and the market is firm. We quote: Young hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1.20; superior to fine old hyson, [illegible]; common [illegible]; fine to good [illegible]; choice to extra, $1 10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@$1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—The following prices were firmly adhered to:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common stems, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—Sales: Tomatoes, 150 bxs soft at 50@55c; 130 good at 60c; 75 at 70@75c. Cucumbers, 70 doz at 25@30c. Green corn, 100 doz poor at 5@10c; 1,100 doz good at 12½@15c. Watermelons, 40 doz at $2.50; 30 doz at $3.00; 300 at $22.00 per 100. Muskmelons, 30 doz at $1.00.

VEAL—20 carcasses choice at 5@10c; 10 poor at 5c.

WOOD—Was steady and firm at the recent advance: Beech, $9 10; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.50; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—The market was dull, in fact not enough was accomplished in the way of sales to establish a reliable range of prices. We quote:

Washed, fine, in good condition	55@60
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@70
Washed, coarse	55@70
Washed, fine	35@50
Unwashed, medium and coarse	40@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65

Dingy and poorly washed wool 10@12c less. Burry and cotty wool 5@15c off.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Review of the Week Ending July 27.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,846	8,189	799
Tuesday	3,361	7,479	370
Wednesday	1,424	11,096	356
Thursday	3,185	11,261	308
Friday	1,786	5,892	738
Saturday	399	4,244	738
Total	14,001	48,161	3,309
Last week	11,044	47,212	1,871
Week before last	12,080	49,471	4,664
Week ending July __	11,464	40,433	2,837
Total, 4 weeks	48,529	185,277	12,681
Same time last year	46,227	155,213	
Increase	2,302	30,064	

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,189	5,684	
Tuesday	1,839	7,160	
Wednesday	1,246	8,875	
Thursday	1,259	9,140	
Friday	2,004	5,886	
Saturday			
Total	9,124	36,744	
Last week	7,784	38,238	200

LIVE STOCK FREIGHTS.

—Per 100 lbs—	Cattle and horses.	Hogs and sheep.
To New York	.80	$1.00
To Philadelphia and Baltimore	.75	90
To Albany	.75	95
To Buffalo, Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and Bellaire	.45	65
To Dunkirk	.43½	65
To Cleveland	.30	37
To Toledo and Detroit	.25	30

The following minimum weights are the least that will be taken:

Cattle per car	20,000
Horses	20,000
Hogs, double deck car, per car	22,000
Hogs, single deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, double deck car, per car	14,000
Sheep, single deck car, per car	14,000

CATTLE—The week under review has been a fairly active one, the different classes of buyers being in full attendance, and all operating on a liberal scale; hence the supply, though unusually large for the season, proved in no way oppressive, and a firm feeling prevailed from the opening of the market to the close. In point of quality the offerings did not vary materially from those of the preceding two or three weeks, Texans and Cherokees, and common natives, as heretofore, comprising the major portion. There were some choice, and a few bunches of extra, but these were the exception, and sales at over $6 00 were comparatively rare. The highest figure obtained was $6.65, and the lowest $2.05, though the great bulk of the week's business was transacted within the range of $3.00@5.75. Stockers have been in good request throughout, and for desirable lots better prices have been realized, $3.25@3.75 being paid for common to medium lots of from 700 to 850 lbs average, and $4.00@4.40 for fair to prime young steers averaging from 850 to 1,050 lbs. The ruling prices for Texas cattle were $2 50@3 25 for through droves, and $3 50@4.50 for northern wintered. A few choice found buyers at higher figures, Mallory Bros. selling, yesterday, 31 Texas wintered at $4.50. Veal calves have been steadily in fair demand at [illegible] for common to medium, heavy, and at $4.50@5.75 for good to choice light. Milch cows are in limited request at $25.00@50.00 per head, according to quality.

To-day the supply was light, reaching only about 800 head, and with a fair local and shipping demand to meet, sellers were enabled to clear the pens. Prices were without material change, ruling steady and firm for all grades.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.40 @ 6.70
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	6.00 @ 6.25
Good Beeves—Well-fattened, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.50 @ 5.75
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5.25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.25 @ 4.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3.20 @ 4.40
Inferior—Light and thin cows, scallawag steers, and thin rough Texans and Cherokees	2.00 @ 2.75

HOGS—During the week just closed the hog trade has been active, with prices firm and advancing. The receipts were large—averaging 8,000 head—but such was the demand that no considerable accumulation was witnessed, everything being picked up about as fast as received. The opening rates were $4 00@4.35, but values have crept steadily up until an advance of 25@35c has been established, the closing rates being $4.25@4 65 for common to extra. Light grades are still commanding the best prices, though heavy weights are doing better than formerly.

To-day the demand was urgent and the market was excited and higher. The supply was liberal for a Saturday, but by noon all had been disposed of; sales making at $4.25@4 45 for common to medium, and at $4 50@4 65 for good to extra. The market closed firm at the above range.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
54	215	$4.55	97	262	$4 55	53	207	$4 50
31	284	4 55	58	194	4 60	124	240	4.50
49	210	4 55	43	300	4 45	98	235	4 65
52	249	4 60	58	178	4 62½	27	333	4.20
162	240	4 55	55	314	....	107	221	4.62½
38	234	4 55	45	193	4 55	39	166	4.50
287	241	4 50	63	200	4.65	50	246	4 55
18	221	4 55	28	244	4 55	118	222	4 50
117	222	4 55	72	190	4 60	105	219	4.55
52	210	4 55	116	232	4 60	97	308	4.55
117	250	4 50	47	251	4 50	67	224	4.50
98	198	4 60	64	172	4.50	66	173	4 50
220	194	4 60	53	269	4.65			
49	232	4 40	63	265	4 45			

SHEEP—The supply continues small and short of the demand, and prices remain firm in consequence. City butchers are the only operators, but the offerings do not prove sufficient to satisfy their wants, and sales are readily effected at $3 50@3.75 for common thin mixed lots; at $4.00@4 50 for medium, and at $4.75@5.25 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 27.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	8,229	1,682
Shingles, m	1,600	1,589
Lath, pieces, m	565	749

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	10,973	1,893
Shingles, m	5,924	2,420
Lath, pieces, m	631	218

CARGOES—There was a large movement in the market to-day, and yesterday's prices were more fully sustained. The demand for shingles, lath, and pickets was small. At the close, several cargoes were left over.

The following is from the Albany *Argus*, of July 25:

Our quotations of spruce and hemlock are altered to correspond with the changed prices of the week. A concession of 1 cent each on the different kinds has been made. This step has been taken with the view of competing with the low sales made of hemlock from the Black River, and of sales of hemlock and spruce made direct through from the mills at lower figures than have ruled here since the opening of the season. It is now expected that the market will remain steady for the balance of the season.

There is very little improvement in the difficulty of moving lumber on the lakes, owing to a scarcity of barges and schooners.

From Toronto and Oswego rates have advanced to $2 per m feet. From Saginaw to Buffalo rates have declined to $3 50@4.00, but will go up again when the mills start.

There is not any change to note in the condition of the strikes. A private letter from Saginaw states "that the mill owners are firm, and that the men still hold out; only one or two mills have started, and as many have shut down again. The laborers have formed a Union, and processions had with banners, music, &c. Such demonstrations are necessary to keep the men together. They are losing $10,000 a day in wages. It is expected that next week most of the mills will be able to run with nearly full crews. It is estimated that the production will be decreased 75 m feet in consequence of the strike, even if it should end this week."

In Pennsylvania the same state of things exists. The mills have been shut down for over three weeks, during which time, but for the strike, 3 m feet per day would have been sawed out.

The market must feel the effect of this falling off in the product, and before long advanced fall freights will come in to add to the cost of lumber.

Business in the district is quiet, although there has been more doing the past week and some large sales; stocks are light and a scarcity of some kinds.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain canals for the third week of July were as follows:

	Boards and scantling, feet.	Shingles, No. of M.	Timber, cub. feet.	Staves, lbs.
1872	3,161,988	....	....	....
1871	12,193,760	1,418	....	802,900

Of the boards and scantling received, 2,235,944 feet were by the Erie, and 5,145,944 feet were by the Champlain Canal.

The receipts at Albany by the Erie and Champlain Canals from the opening of navigation to July 23, were:

	Boards and scantling, feet.	Shingles, No. of M.	Timber, cub feet.	Staves, lbs.
1872	115,340,538	2,392	....	1,624,900
1871	161,526,000	14,749	....	6,397,300

Canal freights from Buffalo to Albany are at $5 75@6.00 ₩ m feet on pine, and at $7.00 on walnut, &c. From Oswego to Albany at $1.50 ₩ m feet.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.	
Manistee, ₩ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, ₩ m	3 00
Pentwater, ₩ m	2.75
Muskegon, ₩ m	2.25
White Lake, ₩ m	2 75
Grand River, ₩ m	2 25
WEST SHORE.	
Horn's Pier—wood ₩ cord	3.25
Railroad ties	.12½
Two Rivers—lumber ₩ m	3.00
Ahnepee—wood ₩ cord	3.00 @3.25
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.11 @ .12½
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04
Ahnepee—shingles	.35
Menominee	3 50
Oconto	4.00 @4.50

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	18.00 @20.00
Good to choice strips and boards	16.00 @18.00
Common strips and boards	14.00 @15 00
Common mixed lumber	12.00 @13.00
Joist and scantling	12 50 @12.62½
Shingles	2 75 @ 3.00
Lath	2.62½@ 2 75
Pickets	10.00 @12.00

Sales were:

Cargo schr Dresden, from Manistee, 40 m ft 3 inch long joist, at $22.50 for 3 by 14, and $20.00 for 3 by 12; 60 m ft joist and scantling at $12.62½. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo barge C. F. Allen, from Grand Haven, 140 m ft strips and boards, at $17.50; 25 m lath at $2.75. Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr Mary (to arrive) from Oconto, 150 m ft strips and boards, at $19.00. Sold by Carter & Jones.

Cargo scow M. Dixon, from Grand Haven, 58 m ft common strips and boards, at $14.00; 10 m ft 3 inch joist, at $19 00; 18 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.75. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo scow Maple Leaf, from White Lake, 90 m ft strips and boards at $15.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr J. Bean, Jr., from Ludington, 60 m ft strips and boards, at $14.50; 150 m ft short joist and scantling, at $12.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo schr Rosa Belle, from Manistee, 130 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Dolphin, from Manistee, 126 m ft joist and scantling, at $12.62½. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Australia, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling, at $12 62½@13.00 for 3 by 12 20 ft. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Planet, from Manistee, 121 m ft, at $18.10 for 3 inch, 20 ft and under; $13.00 for 18 ft, and $12 62½ for balance. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Miner, from Oconto, 250 m ft medium boards and strips, at $16.00; 40 m lath, at $2 75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

Cargo schr Bigler, from Alpena, 270 m ft mill run boards and strips, at $21.37½; lath at $2.75. Sold by Blanchard, Borland & Co.

AT THE YARDS.

Few new features were developed in the market to-day. The attendance of interior buyers was small, and a light business was transacted on local account. We quote as follows:

First and second clear	$50.00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third-clear, 1 inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together	38 00@40 00
Common siding	18 00@20.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35 00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	25.00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16.00
Joist, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14.00@16.00
Fencing	14.00@15.00
Dry do	16.00@18.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16.00@25.00
Pickets, square	12.00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12.00@16.00
Cedar posts, round	16.00@18.00
Lath	3.50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1.75@ 2.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.25@ 3.50
HARDWOOD.	
Oak (dry)	$30.00@35.00
Ash (dry)	30.00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	30.00@35.00
Black walnut	60.00@75.00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27.00
Whitewood, common	17.00
Hickory	25.00@30.00
Cherry	30.00@60.00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small, and business ruled dull:

A or star shingles	$2.87½@3.12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50 @2.00

Three dollars ₩ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 27.—2 p.m.—Consols, money, 92⅝; account, 92⅝. Bonds of '62, 91½; '65, 93½; '67, 91½; 10-40's, 89½. Bullion in the Bank of England have increased £474,000.

FRANKFORT, July 27.—Bonds of 1862, 95.

LIVERPOOL, July 27.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands, 9½d; Orleans, 10¼@10½d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales; Bombay shipments since last report, 8,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s. Flour, 27s. Corn, 27s 3d. Lard, 37s 6d.

Pittsburgh Cattle Market.

EAST LIBERTY, July 27.—Cattle firm; arrivals fair; best, $6.50 to $6.85; stocks, $3 50 to 4 25; prospects fair. Sheep market firm; arrivals fair; best, $6 to 6 10; medium, $5 to $5.75; common, $4.25 to $5 25; prospects fair. Hogs firm; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $5 to $5 20; Yorkers, $4.80 to $4.95; prospects fair.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 27.—COTTON—Dull and unchanged; middling upland, 22c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet; receipts, 10,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5 50@5.75; common to good extra, $6.10@6 50; good to choice, $6 40@7 50; white wheat extra, $7.80@8 75; St. Louis, $7.10@10 75. Rye flour unchanged. Corn meal quiet. Wheat higher; receipts 165,000 bu; No. 1 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1 53; No. 2 do, and new spring, $1.50; winter red Western, $1.60@1.65; amber, $1.69@1.72; white, $1.75@1.80. Rye higher, with fair export demand. Western afloat 72c to arrive 73c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn active and firmer; receipts, 333,000 bu; steamer Western mixed, 59@61½c; sail, do, 62@62½c; yellow, 63@63½c; white, 70c. Oats more active, and firmer; receipts, 116,000 bu; Western, 43½c; Ohio, 44½@48c.

LEATHER—Quiet and unchanged.

WOOL—Steady; domestic fleece, 65c; unwashed, 52c.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; Rio, 15½@18½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 7¾@8½c; Cuba, 8½@9c. Rice quiet at 8½@9c.

TURPENTINE—Firm at 58½@59c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; mess, $12.70@13.75; prime mess, $12 00@12.50. Beef dull and unchanged. Cut meats firm; hams, 10½@14c; shoulders, 5¾@6½c; middles firm; long clear, 7½@7¾c. Lard lower; No. 1 to prime steam, 8@9½c; old, 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@16c.

CHEESE—Firm at 11@12½c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady; old, $7.75@8.00; new, $7 60@7 75. Wheat firm and scarce; old, $1.60@1.65; new, $1 50@1 55. Corn dull and a shade lower at 47@48c. Rye, 70@73c. Oats steady at 31@35c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm; city and regular, $13.50@14.00. Lard dull and unchanged. Bulk meats firm at 5¾c, 7½c, 7¾c, and 8c. Bacon firm at 6½c, 8½c, and 8¾c. Hogs steady at $4.50@5.00.

WHISKEY—Firm at 90c.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm; superfine, $5 00@5.50. Wheat—Market favors buyers; new red, $1.60@1.65; old, $1 80. Rye unchanged. Corn in fair demand; yellow, 61@62c. Oats unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm at 95c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour firm. Wheat in fair demand and higher; No. 1 old white Michigan, $1 80; amber Michigan, $1 58@1 58½; old, $1 60; No. 2 red, $1 50@1.52; old $1.75. Corn steady; high mixed, 48½c; low mixed, 47½@48c; no grade, 45½c. Oats shade better; No. 1, 34c; No. 2, 30½@31c.

FREIGHTS—Very dull; to Buffalo, 4@4½c; to Oswego, 8@8½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 31,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 500 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 46,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 27 — BREADSTUFFS — Wheat dull; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.60. Corn, 66c. Oats quiet; Illinois, 38c.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 27.—TOBACCO—Sales, light; prices firm.

PROVISIONS—Very firm. Pork higher, at $13.50@14.00. Bacon in fair demand; shoulders, 6½c; clear rib, 8½@8¾c; clear sides, 8c, packed. Bulk meats firmer; shoulders, 6c; clear rib, 7½c; clear sides, 8½c, loose. Sugar cured hams higher, at 15@15½c. Lard, 9½@10@10½c.

WHISKEY—Steady at 90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 26—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and firm; XX spring, $6 50@7 50. Wheat quiet and firm; No. 1, $1.30½; No. 2, $1 25½. Corn in fair demand, and higher; No. 2, 42½c. Oats steady; No. 2, 27c. Rye active and higher; No. 1, 64c. Barley firm; No. 2, 57c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 27. — BREADSTUFFS—Flour more active and firm for new fresh; old nominal. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm; mixed Western 60@61c. Oats firm and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Very strong at unchanged prices; sugar-cured hams, 16@18c. Lard dull, at 9@9½c.

BUTTER—Western in good demand; good to choice, 18@20c; fancy, 23c.

WHISKEY—Firm, at 95c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 27.—COTTON—Steady.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour, grain, and corn meal unchanged.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand and higher; medium and fancy extra winter, $5 50@6.00; XX, $6 50@6 75. Wheat active and higher; sample lots new No 2 red winter, $1.60@1 80. Corn firm at 39@39½c. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2, 30@32c. Rye firm at 58@60c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $13 50@13 75. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; clear sides, 8c. Bacon active and higher; shoulders, 6½@6¾c cash; 7c seller September; clear rib, 7½@8c. Lard quiet.

HOGS—Steady at $3.50@4.50.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 27.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, firm and unchanged. Wheat—Nothing doing. Corn steady. High mixed, 50c; low do, 48c. Oats steady at 35c.

PETROLEUM—Very firm at unchanged prices.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 27.—COTTON—Dull and nominal.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn-meal dull at $3.25. Corn slow at 68@69c. Oats quiet at 40@41c.

HAY—Quiet at $25.00@26.00.

BRAN—Quiet at $17.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon firm; shoulders, 6½@7c; clear sides, 9½@9¾c. Lard, 9½@10½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27.—PROVISIONS—Bacon—Demand active and advancing at 7½@7¾@9½c. Pork firmer; mess, $13.50.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; low common, 8½c; fair, 9½@9¾c.

MONETARY—Sterling, 26; sight, ½ premium. Gold—113½.

COTTON—Sales, 50 bales; nominally good ordinary, 19c; low middling, 20c; middling, 21c. Receipts, 8; exports, New York, 259; stock, 855.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

CLEARED ... July 27.

Stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 20 brls flour, 40 brls pork, and sundries.
Prop Cuyahoga, Duluth, 4,000 bu oats, 40 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 24,000 bu corn, 800 brls flour.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, 30,000 bu corn, 300 bgs seed.
Prop Brooklyn, Port Huron, 5,740 bu corn, and sundries.
Schr Louis Meeker, Buffalo, 23,000 bu corn.
Schr Yankee Blade, Kingston, 16,500 bu corn.
Schr Kate Kelley, Oswego, 17,117 bu corn.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, sundries.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 17 brls flour, and sundries.
Prop Mary R. Robinson, Collingwood, 16,513 bu wheat.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 1,000 bu wheat, and sundries.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 2 brls hams, 2 brls salt, and sundries.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 300 bu oats, and sundries.
Schr Camden, Buffalo, 45,000 bu corn.
Prop Cuba, Buffalo, 58,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 5 brls beef, and sundries.
Schr Pride of America, Kingston, 21,000 bu corn.
Schr New Dominion, Collingwood, 14,000 bu wheat.
Schr Montauk, Buffalo, 32,450 bu corn.
Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 75 bu corn, 4 kgs butter.
Prop Oneida, Buffalo, 26,412 bu corn.
Schr Geo. L. Wrenn, Kingston, 18,470 bu corn.

ARRIVED ... July 27.

Scow Blue Bell, Green Bay, 16 m staves.
Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 15 brls flour.
Prop Thos. A. Scott, Buffalo, 870 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Monitor, South Haven, 75 m lumber.
Brig Gladiator, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Schr Trader, Kenosha, 15 tons gravel.
Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Kate E. Howard, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr J. Bigler, Alpena, 266,899 feet lumber, 82,500 lath.
Schr Spy, Grosse Point, 18 yds gravel.
Schr Buena Vista, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Scow D. G. Wright, Ludington, 102 m lumber.
Scow Lillie Gray, Ludwig's Pier, 60 m lumber.
Stm barge East Saginaw, Cass' River, 90 m lumber, 90 cds bark, 40 cds wood, 11 m chair staves.
Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 30 boxes fish, and sundries.
Bark [illegible], Menominee, 230 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Bark E. C. L., Menominee, 200 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr J. O. Moss, Muskegon, 150 m lumber, 20 m lath.
Schr Curlew, Muskegon, 165 m lumber, 15 m lath.
Schr Brooklyn, Buffalo, 600 tons railroad iron.
Schr Pride, Muskegon, 65 m lumber.
Schr O. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Schr Scotland, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Tremont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Schr St Lawrence, Ahnepee, 2,075 ties.
Scow South Side, White Lake, 135 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.
Scow Silver Cloud, White Lake, 85 cds bark.
Scow Hercules, [illegible], 95 cds wood.
Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 150 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Bark Wm Sturges, Buffalo, light.
Brig Commerce, Menominee, 230 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Bay State, Menominee, 225 m lumber.
Schr Geo. E. Purington, White Lake, 138 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr P. Barber, Ludington, 100 m lumber.
Schr Advance, Muskegon, 100 m lumber.
Schr Meridian, Muskegon, 90 m lumber, 10 m lath.
Schr Lincoln Dall, Muskegon, 130 m lumber.
Schr Pilot, Menominee, 100 m lumber, 120 m lath.
Schr Reciprocity, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 35 m lath, 5 m pickets.
Schr Geo. Ocean, Port Washington, 38,000 bricks.
Schr Marine, Ludington, 140 m lumber.
Schr Speed, Little Point Sauble, 100 m lumber.
Scow Three Bells, Saugatuck, 50 cds wood.
Prop St. Albans, Port Huron, sundries.
Bark Ozarita, Buffalo, 1,000 tons coal.
Schr Imperial, Escanaba, 300 m lumber.
Schr R. B. King, Saugatuck, 85 m lumber.
Schr Black Hawk, Menominee, 155 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Sailor Boy, Frankfort, 75 m lumber (white ash).
Schr Marion Dixon, Grand Haven, 75 m lumber.
Schr Atlanta, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Kitty Grant, Ludington, 700 m shingles.
Schr Dene, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr Anglo Saxon, Buffalo, 600 tons railroad iron.
Schr J. P. Ward, Muskegon, 95 m lumber.
Schr Fisher, Stillmack's Pier, 60 cds wood.
Schr Mariner, Centreville, 106 cds wood.
Schr Rosa Belle, Manistee, 120 m lumber.
Schr Dick Somers, Buffalo, 600 tons coal.
Schr Coral, Hamlin, 100 m lumber, 54 m lath.
Schr Lone Star, Sturgeon Bay, 245 m lumber.
Schr H. Rand, Ahnepee, 260 telegraph poles, 1,900 railroad ties.
Schr Elva, Windmill Pier, 71 cds bark.
Scow A. Frederick, Holland, 42 cds wood.
Scow Green Bay, North Bay, 1,000 telegraph poles, 6,000 cedar posts.
Scow Maple Leaf, White Lake, 90 m lumber.
Scow Planet, Manistee, 140 m lumber.
Scow R. H. Becker, Wolf River, 2,739 railroad ties, 2,360 posts.
Scow Champion, Grosse Point, 35 yds gravel.
Barge Apprentice Boy, Grand Haven, 220 m lumber.
Barge Wolverine, Grand Haven, 190 m lumber.
Schr John Miner, Oconto, 250 m lumber, 35 m lath.
Schr Dolphin, Manistee, 140 m lumber.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, July 27.—UP—Propellers Alaska and Atlantic, Schooners A. C. Maxwell, H. P. Murray, Southwest, Grace Murray, Eliza Verner, Agnes, H. C. Winslow, Grace Greenwood, and W. F. Allen.

PASSED DOWN—Propellers Detroit and barges and Schickluna. Schooners City of Sheboygan, Smith and Post.

Wind southwest.

Illinois River Items.

LA SALLE, Ill., July 27.—RIVER—Arrived—Steamer Shoo Fly, from Chillicothe, with canal boats Deer Park and North America, loaded with corn for Chicago. Canal boat Polar Star, at Peru, loaded with corn for Peru.

CANAL—Passed in—Deer Park and North America, with corn for Chicago.

Passed out—Nothing.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 27.—Charters were: To Boston—Props St. Albans and Fountain City, corn at [illegible]. To Buffalo—Prop Blanchard, schrs Two Fannies, William Sturges, John Breden, T. Y. Avery, all corn at 7c; San Jacinto, corn at 7c. To Portland—Prop City of Fremont, corn at 23c.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Rates firm at the advance and vessels scarce. Charters reported as follows: Schr Wm. Vannatta, salt, to Toledo, at 7c per brl, f o b; schr Sam Flint, coal, to Chicago, at $1.10 per ton, free; schrs Adirondac, Dashing Wave, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, at $1 25 per ton, free; schr Sardinia, coal, Buffalo to Milwaukee, at $1.25 per ton, free; bark Summer Cloud, coal to Chicago, at $1.25 per ton, free.

TOLEDO, July 26—In grain freights a little more firmness is noticeable, but not sufficient to affect rates, which remain as previously quoted—8@8½c on corn and wheat by sail to Kingston and Oswego; 4@4½c by sail to Buffalo.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—Grain freights dull and unchanged. The schooner Delos De Wolf takes wheat to Port Colborne at 7½c.

DETROIT, July 26.—Freights at this port are quiet and no charters are reported.

Passed Sault Canal.

The following vessels passed through the canal: On the 21st, bound up, steamer Keweenaw, schooners Middlesex and A. W. Lucky; down, schooners Cambridge, Anna P. Grover and Maumee Valley. On the 22d, up, propellers Nashua, Union, Pacific, schooners D. Wagstaff, Evaline Bates, Chas. Hinckley, and P. B. Locke; down, propeller Cuyahoga, schooners Goshawk, Levi Rawson, and Harvest Queen. On the 22d, propeller St Paul. Depth of water on lower mitre sill 11 feet 7 inches.

Lake Matters in Brief.

NOT OFF YET.—The schooner Pelican, which grounded on St. Clair Flats Wednesday night, had not got off up to latest advices Saturday. She is drawing 13 feet 6 inches water.

MEASUREMENT.—The steam barge Tempest, built by P. Lester, of Marine City, has just been measured by Government officers, who report as follows: Registered length, 150 feet; breadth, 30 feet; depth, 12 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 419 15.

THE EVA WADSWORTH.—The above is the name of a yacht steamer hailing from Erie, and rather above the average size of that class of vessels. She came out one year since, and has just been purchased by S. S. Vaughan, of Bayfield, Wis., for $3,600. Since her purchase she has been improved, and is now *en route* to her destination.

SALE OF A VESSEL.—The bark Cambria was sold on Friday by Malcomson Brothers, of Hamilton, Ontario, to George Campbell, of Windsor, for the sum of $9,000 in gold. She was built at St. Catharines by L. Shickaluna in 1862, is 369 tons burden, and classes A 2.

WIND—Saturday evening, E. N. E. Last evening, South; fair weather.

IN PORT—The schooner Anglo Saxon arrived here on Saturday night.

REPAIRING—The tugs Home and Babcock, and schooner Gesine are at Bates & Co.'s dry dock being repaired.

NEW VESSEL—A new vessel owned by Chicago parties was launched at Manitowoc on Saturday afternoon last. She is said to possess an excellent model.

COLLISION—Schooner Sardinia, coming in night before last, at the outer pier, collided with the barge Iron City, receiving only slight injury and doing considerable damage to the Iron City. The latter had a hole sufficiently large for the entrance of a horse and cart ploughed in one end of her stern. The Sardinia had some of her headgear carried away and suffered other minor injuries.—*Buffalo Express*, 26.

TO BE REINSTATED.—The owner of the tug Oswego states that the report given out that she was to be converted into a barge and her machinery to be sold is erroneous. The Oswego is having a new boiler made which will enable her to perform as good service as in her palmy days. Her engines are of the first order.

MORE LIGHT.—A fixed white light of the fourth order is now exhibited from the new tower at the mouth of the Niagara River. Height of local flame above the mean lake level 78 feet. The tower is of grey limestone, and the light should be seen from the deck of a vessel in clear weather for a distance of 16 statute miles.

TO MARINERS.—There is now exhibited a fixed white light of the fourth order from a frame beacon, painted white, erected near the pier head at Fair Haven (Little Sodus), Lake Ontario. Height of flame plane above mean lake level, 32 feet. This light should be seen from the deck of a vessel in clear weather a distance of eleven statute miles.

BOB STEPHENSON.—A very well got-up, medium sized tug, with the above name, arrived here this morning from Buffalo, *en route* to Menominee, Lake Michigan, for barge towing. She was built for Ludington Wells, of Menominee. Her cylinder is 14 by 16. She has good speed and tows strong.—*Detroit Tribune, July 27.*

FINE VESSELS.—Two fine vessels named the Wanbaushene and Muskoka, from Toronto, passed up to-day in tow of the tug Winslow, for Georgian Bay, which steamer has them in charge until the completion of a steam barge, now building for the same owners. They carry each 350,000 feet, are well modelled, of strong build, and fitted with masts and sails.—*Ibid.*

STEAMER MANITOBA IN PORT.—The tug Quayle, which went to the rescue of this steamer at Michipicoten Island, Lake Superior, was successful, and is now on her return homeward. The Manitoba struck a rock at the above place, and after being pulled off sunk in twelve feet of water. After being raised she was able without further aid to work her way down to Port Huron, where her repairs will doubtless be made. The extent of damage sustained are not known.

A MISSOURI MOB.

Attempt to Lynch Sharpe, the Murderer of Erskine—Gallant Behavior of Sheriff Smith.

From the Kansas City Times July 23.

Everybody in this part of Missouri—or at least those who have been here for any length of time—knows "John" Smith, the Sheriff of Johnson County. He is one of those men whom to see once is to know for all time. You would pick him out of a thousand men if you were looking for a man of intrepid action and invincible nerve. Tall, straight, broad-shouldered, heavy-limbed, big-handed, and with a pleasant, good-natured face, there is yet a light in his eye that forbids trifling.

His nerve has stood a good many tests, but none more trying than that of night before last, when he confronted a maddened mob of over a hundred men and turned them back from the very door of the murderer's cell.

As early as 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon there were ominous whisperings in the streets of Warrensburg. The confession of Sharpe and the murder of Gallagher by him two years ago, which had been told by the hired man Young, had roused the people in his neighborhood to exasperation. The possibility that he might by some unforseen circumstance elude justice and escape the halter was canvassed, and resulted in a determination to put an end to all fears or doubts on that score by summarily putting an end to the culprit.

A little before 9 o'clock, Tuesday night, Sheriff Smith learned that all the available saddle horses in Warrensburg had been engaged for some mysterious service, and he at once concluded that an attempt would be made some time during the night to take Sharpe out of jail and hang him. He therefore summoned a posse of men numbering some ten or fifteen to assist him in case of an attempt to take the prisoner, but for some reason or other his posse, with one or two exceptions, failed to come to time. They were all sick, or had business, or were not armed, or did not believe there would be any need of their services—framing all sorts of excuses except the right one, as Sheriff Smith said, which was that the majority of them did not care to face the mob.

The Sheriff, thus thrown back upon his own resources, determined to get along the best he could, and maintain the majesty of the law at all hazards. He accordingly armed himself with a small portable arsenal of navy revolvers, and placing his Deputy, the jailer, as a reserve corps, quietly awaited the storm.

About midnight a man came running into the jail-yard with the news that a body of men, over a hundred strong, mounted, and some of them masked, had congregated at "Post Oak Bridge," about three-quarters of a mile from town, and were holding a consultation.

The Sheriff, upon the receipt of this intelligence, immediately started for the bridge, intending to remonstrate with the mob, and, if possible, induce them to disperse without any demonstrations. He had not gone far before he met them coming. Knowing that remonstrance would now be useless, he turned back and took his station at the door of the jail. The mob came up rapidly and surrounded the house, and when they had completed their cordon of investment, three of the leaders approached the door, saying, "Sheriff Smith, we want James Sharpe."

"Gentlemen, you can't have him," came back in measured, low, determined tones.

"But we intend to take him at all hazards."

"And I shall defend him similarly," retorted this thorough-going officer of the law.

"Come, now, Smith," said one of the party, with an attempt at bluster, "none of your fooling. We want Sharpe, and, by God! we are going to have him, and you want to get out of the way."

There was a clicking sound in the crowd, and the dim light showed a hundred pistol barrels looking at the Sheriff.

"Gentlemen," said Smith, and his voice had sunk in a husky guttural that told those who knew him best there was to be no more trifling; "listen to reason a moment. Sharpe is in his cell, chained to the floor. He is under the protection of the law. He will die. He will die in daylight by the hands of the law. As his crime is known to all men, so shall he expiate, in the face of all men, and not in the night by unknown hands. So far as his life, of itself, is concerned, anyone of your lives is worth a hundred like it. But in so far as the present circumstances make the preservation of his body from violence at your hands representative of the majesty of the law, his life is worth a hundred of yours.

"In taking the action I do I am not defending James Sharpe, but I am vindicating the majesty of the law we live under and the good name and good order of this community.

"This is what I am sworn to, and I shall do it. You all know me and what I mean. Go now to your homes, and let justice take its regular course."

Words so bravely and so fitly spoken could not but have their effect. There was silence in the mob. Then there was a murmur as of consultation. A few men approached the door.

"Stop," said the Sheriff, showing his teeth for the first time; "the first man of you that dares to come within six feet of me now I shall kill, and the next, and the next. Go away, now and stop this; I will not parley with you any more."

Then they wanted to talk with him. Would he let two of them inside the jail? No, he would not, unless they would first deliver up their arms and "come with their hands up."

The cool and determined man had cowed the mob, and his quick perception told him of his advantage. He was not the man to let his advantage slip. He moved out a few steps from the door. The mob backed off. They kept gradually falling back until the jail-yard was cleared, and the Sheriff had triumphed.

Yesterday Sheriff Smith wrote to the Judge of that circuit asking him to hold a special session of court to try and sentence Sharpe, and get him out of the way of mobs, for he says he expects to have more trouble of the same sort.

While this was going on outside, Sharpe sat in his cell within hearing of it all, unmoved. He only spoke once during the entire affair, and that was to ask the jailor what he should do. The reply was that he should keep still, which he did.

—Torpedo throwing in San Francisco is the last exhibition of devilish revenge. Some person unknown threw a torpedo through the window into a parlor which was filled with company, and a wrecked house, demolished doors and windows, and furniture destroyed was the consequence.

—Baltimore is alarmed about its supply of water. Lake Roland, from which it draws its chief supply, is unprecedentedly low and falling. The Water Engineer has issued a notice urging people to avoid waste in view of the alarming contingency.

—A letter from London says: "English habits of life are all based on the assumption that the climate is cold and uncongenial; but it is amazing that after a succession of boiling summers they should still wear thick black coats and chimney-pot hats in July and August."

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

CONFIDENTIAL PHYSICIAN, has removed from No. 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, to 454 SOUTH STATE-ST., CHICAGO.

It is well known by all readers of the papers that Dr. C. Bigelow is the oldest established physician in Chicago who has made the treatment of all chronic and nervous diseases a specialty. Science and experience have made Dr. B. the most renowned SPECIALIST of the age, honored by the press, esteemed of the highest medical attainments by all the medical institutes of the day, having devoted TWENTY YEARS OF HIS LIFE in perfecting remedies that will cure positively all cases of CHRONIC AND SPECIAL DISEASES in both sexes. It is evident that one who confines himself to the study of certain diseases, treating thousands of cases every year, must have greater skill than a physician in a general practice. Read his [illegible] TREATISE for ladies and gentlemen, sent free to any address in sealed envelopes. CONSULTATION FREE. The finest [illegible] in the city, with SEPARATE PARLORS for ladies and gentlemen. Call—you only see the Doctor. CORRESPONDENCE CONFIDENTIAL. Address all letters to Dr. C. BIGELOW, No. 454 State-st. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays 2 p. m. to 5.

COBURN MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

No. 136 West Madison street, corner of Halsted street. Founded and conducted by Dr. J. C. Coburn for the treatment and cure of all forms of chronic and special diseases in both sexes. Dr. Coburn is a regular graduate of medicine, and has diplomas both from American and European colleges, which are to be seen in his office. His Medical Institute is the finest and most complete of anything of the kind in the Western States, with separate parlors for ladies and gentlemen. He has devoted the last twenty years exclusively to the treatment of chronic and special diseases, and his reputation is Union wide as being the most skillful of any physician in the Western country in the treatment of chronic disease and nervous debility. Send for book on [illegible] and other diseases, also for gentlemen; all free for three-cent stamp. Office hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday [illegible] p. m. All female [illegible] treated with success. Consultation free and confidential. Address all letters to Dr. J. C. COBURN, No. 136 West Madison-st., corner Halsted-st., Chicago, Illinois.

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360 SOUTH CLARK-ST., may be confidentially consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic and special diseases. Dr. KEAN is the only physician in the city that warrants cures or no pay.

From the Chicago Sun, July 12, 1872.

Some unprincipled medical practitioners in this city, having seen the great success of Dr. Kean, at No. 360 South Clark street, have adopted his motto, "No cure, no pay," as a head to their advertisements, thereby infringing upon his rights. Dr. Kean is the original, genuine no cure no pay doctor, and all in want of medical treatment should make it a point to visit him.

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HENRY L. GAY, 15 and 16 Central Block.
A. L. [illegible], [illegible]
W. L. B. JENNEY, 79 Dearborn-st.
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Cordage, Twines, and Duck.
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Crockery, China, Glassware, Lamps, &c.
ABRAM, FRENCH & CO., 227 Wabash-av.
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JOHNSON & ABBEY, 144 and 146 Michigan-av.
S. B. PARKHURST, cor. Monroe st. and Michigan av.
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CAMPION, SAFFORD & CO., 288 State-st.
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SAMUEL S. WHITE, 14 and 16 East Madison-st.
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R. P. OBER & CO., 10 Wabash-av.
SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., 28 South Canal-st.
STEWART, ALDRICH & CO., 2 and 4 Wabash-av.
WELLS & FAULKNER, 51 & 53 South Water-st.
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Hardware, Tin Plate, &c. (Wholesale).
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LABAREE & NORTH, 13 W. Lake-st., cor. Clinton.
[illegible] & CO., 61 Lake-st.
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C. F. HAPPEL & CO., 276 W. Madison-st.
C. A. MORSE, 121 West Madison-st.
B. PEACOCK, 92 Madison-st.
WM. H. MAYO, [illegible] and 153 W. Madison-st.
N. MATSON & CO., 283 Wabash-av.
A. H. MILLER, 470 Wabash av and 42 W. Madison.
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Monday Morning, July 29, 1872.

LIBERAL NOMINATIONS.

NATIONAL.

For President:
HORACE GREELEY, of New York.
For Vice President:
B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

ELECTORAL.

For Electors of President and Vice President:
At Large—WILLIAM BROSS, of Chicago;
JOHN D. CATON, of Ottawa.
First District....THOMAS HOYNE;
Second....CHARLES C. P. HOLDEN;
Third....ARNO VOSS;
Fourth....ISAAC W. SWAN;
Fifth....ROBERT C. BURCHELL;
Sixth....ERIC JOHNSON;
Seventh....CASPAR BUTZ;
Eighth....STEPHEN R. MOORE;
Ninth....MARTIN SHELLABARGER;
Tenth....GEORGE EDMUNDS, Jr.;
Eleventh....CHARLES STEINWEDELL;
Twelfth....DAVID L. PHILLIPS;
Thirteenth....SAMUEL C. PARKS;
Fourteenth....JOHN CUNNINGHAM;
Fifteenth....JOHN N. GWIN;
Sixteenth....GEORGE L. ZINK;
Seventeenth....JOHN HINCHLIFFE;
Eighteenth....
Nineteenth....FRANKLIN PIERCE.

STATE.

For Governor:
GUSTAVUS KOERNER, of St. Clair.
For Lieutenant Governor:
JOHN CHARLES BLACK, of Champaign.
For Secretary of State:
EDWARD RUMMEL, of Peoria.
For Auditor of Public Accounts:
DANIEL O'HARA, of Cook.
For State Treasurer:
CHARLES H. LANPHIER, of Sangamon.
For Attorney General:
JOHN V. EUSTACE, of Lee.
For Clerks of the Supreme Court: [illegible], of Jefferson.
Southern Div.—DAVID A. BROWN, of Sangamon.
Northern Div.—ELI SMITH, of Cook.

CONGRESSIONAL.

For Representatives in Congress:
Dist.
4. SEYMOUR G. BRONSON, of Rockford.
8. GEORGE O. BARNES, of Lacon.
11. ROBERT M. KNAPP, of Jerseyville.
14. WILLIAM E. NELSON, of Decatur.
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THE CAMPAIGN TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an independent Republican journal, which supports Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati Platform. It believes that, since all the distinctive principles of the Republican party have been accomplished, and all organized opposition to those principles has ceased, there is something better to engage the attention of the people than to fight old battles over again. It holds that the most important thing to be done now is to effect a complete reconciliation between the North and the South. These two great sections of our common country have been in bitter hostility toward each other more than a quarter of a century in reference to the institution of Slavery. Eleven years ago, this hostility broke out in War. Seven years ago, the War terminated, the Rebellion was crushed, and Slavery abolished both by force of arms and by Constitutional Amendment. Since that time the Southern States have been reconstructed, Impartial Suffrage has been established, the payment of the National debt secured, and the payment of the Rebel debt prohibited, by Constitutional Amendments. All the old obstacles to Permanent Peace and Reconciliation between the North and the South have been removed. To effect such a return of friendship and fraternal feeling, to the end that there may no longer be any enemies of our Government in our own midst, is the principal mission of the Liberal Republican party which assembled at Cincinnati on the 1st of May, whose platform and nominees have been wisely, and patriotically indorsed by the Baltimore Convention.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is an organ of PROGRESS. It believes that there are a multitude of abuses to be reformed, and that no time should be lost in combatting them. The Civil Service of the Government has become an instrument of party tyranny, and an object of selfish greed. It is the great corruptor of public morals and legislation. The Federal offices are openly used to control conventions and elections,—that is to say, the taxes collected from the People are employed to override the People's will. The evidence of this fact is presented to the public every day, and the proofs of it were furnished overwhelmingly by the recent Custom House investigation in New York. No Administration has ever carried this practice to such dangerous lengths as that of President Grant, and it is now becoming a question whether the People themselves are strong enough to throw off the yoke that has been imposed upon them. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE will labor for a thorough Reform of the Civil Service.

The country also needs a Reform in the Revenue System, whereby the taxes collected from the People shall go into the Public Treasury, and not into the coffers of private individuals and corporations. THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds that the doctrine of Protection is a delusion, whereby millions of dollars are lost each year both to the producer and the consumer. It will labor, therefore, for such a Reform as will gradually reduce the Tariff to a Revenue standard, to the end that Industry may be as free as the revenue requirements of the Government, economically administered, will admit.

In short, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE proposes to act in the Living Present, and leave the Dead Past to bury its dead. It claims for its course the merit of Honesty and Independence. It has no affiliations with any class of office-holders or office-seekers. Its relations are with the People only. It seeks to elevate the standard of political intelligence and morality, and to encourage independence of thought, among its readers. In this endeavor, it has been amply sustained. From this course it will not be swerved.

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THE MEETING TO-NIGHT.

No person who feels the least interest in the condition of National affairs, and has any concern for the honor and welfare of the country, should fail to attend the meeting to-night, and hear these matters discussed. Never in the history of the Republic has Reform been so essential as now; and the reasons for that Reform, and the means by which it can be accomplished, can be heard at the meeting to-night. Senator Trumbull, Governor Koerner, Hon. Austin Blair, and others, will be present.

GENERAL PLEASONTON'S LETTER.

The statement made by Senator Schurz that, pending the consideration of the San Domingo Treaty, he was approached by an intimate personal friend of the President, and told that, if he would vote for the treaty, he might have all the patronage he required, has been indirectly denied by the President. General Alfred Pleasonton promptly announces that he was the person who was sent by the President to Schurz, and who, by the authority of the President, told Mr. Schurz that Executive patronage was at his disposal if he would vote for the treaty. At the time this took place, General Pleasonton was Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and enjoying Grant's personal friendship.

General Pleasonton has sustained Mr. Schurz in his statement. If there be any question of veracity, it is between the President and Pleasonton. The latter does not seem to place much weight to Grant's denial, as he intimates that the President has a convenient way of forgetting unpleasant facts, and then denying that they ever occurred.

General Pleasonton, however, adds another chapter to the story, which exhibits the President in even a more pitiable light than that of exchanging offices for options in San Domingo. As soon as he had the interview with Schurz, invited through Pleasonton, and ascertained that the Senator rejected the offer, and persisted in opposing the treaty, the President sent Pleasonton a peremptory order to remove Edmund Jussen, who was Collector of Internal Revenue in Chicago. General Pleasonton objected to the removal of a good officer, but the President said he must be removed.

Senator Schurz is vindicated from Grant's aspersion that he sought patronage and was refused it; and the President stands convicted, not only of having offered to bargain patronage for a vote, but, when his offer was rejected, of having resorted to an act of very petty revenge.

THE BOWEN EXPOSURE.

The letter written by ex-Mayor Bowen, of Washington, to a friend in New York, touching General Grant's business qualifications, has a broader significance than appears upon the surface. From Mayor Bowen's communication, it only appears that the President is capable of trickery to put money in his pocket, and that in this particular business transaction he was guilty of violating a written contract. The details of this transaction, however, have a greater significance with reference to Grant's gift-enterprises, both before and during his Presidency, and emphatically disprove Conkling's assertion, in his recent speech at New York, that Grant has not received a gift of any description since he was elected President.

The facts of the transaction, to which Mayor Bowen alludes in his letter, are substantially as follows: Before General Grant's election to the Presidency, some of his friends clubbed together and bought a house in Washington for $30,000, and presented it to him. In regard to this part of the transaction, no exceptions can be taken, unless it be to the fact that after his election some of the subscribers to the Washington house fund were rewarded with appointments to office. A short time after he was elected President, General Grant decided to turn his gift into cash, and, therefore, placed the house for sale in the hands of some real estate brokers. Mayor Bowen, seeing the advertisement of sale, inspected the property, and, as it suited him, notified the agents that he would take it at General Grant's price—$35,000. A contract of sale was drawn up, signed by General Grant in person, instead of by his agents, and Mayor Bowen bound the bargain, as usual, by the payment of $1,000 cash. Before the deed was executed, however, other parties appear upon the scene. Somebody (General Butterfield, we believe, who was afterwards made Sub-Treasurer in New York, and who subsided after Black Friday) conceived the idea of a second gift-enterprise,—no less a scheme than to buy Grant's house at about twice its value and present it to General Sherman. So the subscription-paper was sent around a second time, and $65,000 raised for this purpose. Thereupon Grant sold the house, which he no longer owned, to Sherman for $65,000, and executed a deed for it. When the news of this transaction came to Bowen's ears, that gentleman was naturally indignant that the President should dispose of property which he (Bowen) had already purchased, without even having the grace to consult him, and after pocketing the $1,000 which he had already paid on the bargain. He had an interview with the President, and requested to know by what authority he had sold property which he (Bowen) had purchased, and for which a contract of sale had been given. The President denied that the real estate brokers had any authority to sign such a contract, or to bind him in any way as to the disposition of the property. Mr. Bowen replied that the contract was not signed by the brokers at all, but by him (Grant) personally, which Grant flatly denied. Mr. Bowen answered this assertion by taking the contract from his pocket and confronting him with his own signature. General Grant then took refuge in his favorite method of disposing of troublesome customers,—threw himself back in his chair, smoked, and remained silent. Mayor Bowen left the apartments in disgust, after informing the President-elect that, if he was mean enough to violate his written agreement and keep the money which had been paid to him to bind the contract, he could do so. It is reported that subsequently the President paid back the $1,000, and offered Bowen the control of the patronage of the District of Columbia, as a compromise, which the latter refused to accept. Bowen now intimates in his letter that he has instituted suit for enforcement of contract.

Notwithstanding Conkling's vigorous denial,—a denial, by the way, which places Conkling's reputation for candor in the same category to which Mr. Stewart has recently assigned Murphy's,—the circumstances indisputably show that General Grant received a gift of $30,000 in cash after he had been elected President, being the difference between the actual price which he had placed upon the property, and the amount he received from the subscribers to the fund.

THE SCHOOLMASTER ABROAD.

The schoolmaster is abroad again. In the columns of the *Nation* he admonishes the New York *Tribune*, and teaches that profligate sheet good manners. Some weeks ago, Harper's *Journal of Civilization* published a cartoon representing Horace Greeley feasting his eyes on a Southern wife and mother pinched with want and striving to shelter her famishing children in the ruins of a tumble-down house, by the side of some expiring embers. Beneath this picture was a quotation of certain words credited to the New York *Tribune* of a certain date in the year 1860, which were supposed to justify the demoniac satisfaction depicted on Mr. Greeley's countenance. The New York *Tribune*, a short time afterward, declared that an examination had been made of its issue of that date, and that no such words could be found therein.

It appears now that the words were contained in a certain number of the *Tribune* in the year 1861, some six months after the date given in the *Journal of Civilization*. Whereupon the *Nation* reads a moral discourse to the *Tribune* on the sin of prevarication. We have rarely been so much edified by any public exhortation,—for the *Nation* requires the present editor of the *Tribune* not only to know that the words quoted were not in the particular issue in which the *Journal of Civilization* said they were, but that they were not in any one of the ten or twelve thousand pages of printed matter issued by the *Tribune* during the war. The words themselves, the *Nation* admits, do not possess any great significance. But the fact that Mr. Whitelaw Reid, who was not connected with the *Tribune* during the war, does not know everything that was written by forty or fifty editorial writers on its staff during that period,—some of whom are dead and others departed, some of them now supporting Greeley and others opposing him,—is a grievous and heinous circumstance, calling for reproof and admonition. We hope the *Nation* will not let up on him. Now it has got him down, hammer him well! He ought to be stoned. The man who picked up two sticks on a Sabbath day, was a saint compared with him. The *Nation*, with its well-known moderation, stops short of the climax with which we Border Ruffians should have topped off the case of the immoral Reid. We should have reminded him that all liars have their part in the lake that burneth with fire and brimstone.

We promised some time since that, when Carl Schurz should make his first speech, we would compare it with the *Nation's* epitome of Mr. Schurz's remarks at the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference, which epitome, we said, was a caricature accompanied by a sneer. Mr. Schurz's speech has been delivered and published, and very extensively read. It did not differ in any essential from what he said at the Conference, except as a two hours' speech may differ from a half-hour's speech. Here is the *Nation's* epitome:

> Mr. Schurz closed the proceedings with an explanation of his own position, which is this: That he, more than any other man, was chagrined by the result at Cincinnati; that he does not consider Mr. Greeley a Reformer, and has no expectation of any reforms at his hands, and will say so on the stump; that he believes him "to be surrounded by bad men;" that he (Mr. Schurz), however, is so satisfied of the necessity of defeating Grant and dissolving existing party organizations, that he is ready to use any instrument for this purpose, and will, therefore, support Greeley in the modified and guarded manner indicated above. He looks forward, with a hope bordering on enthusiasm, to the good things which will grow out of the confusion following on Greeley's election, and is deeply touched by the Southern eagerness for Greeley.

Now, if this is a fair synopsis of Senator Schurz's St. Louis speech, it is a fair synopsis of his Conference speech, and not otherwise.

THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

The *Advance*, the organ of Congregationalism in the Northwest, differs radically from the *Interior* the Chicago organ of Presbyterianism, concerning the proper mode of handling the pending question between the Puritan and the Continental Sunday. Having quoted from the *Interior*, yesterday, we now quote from the *Advance*. It says:

> Our quiet, peaceful "Sabbath," so congenial to the Christian who wishes it to be surrendered to religious duties, is a peculiarity of the few countries which have been largely under Puritan influence,—Great Britain, her colonies, and the United States. Other Christian lands, including all Europe, have different ideas of the day; even their truly religious men regarding it as a season of mingled worship and recreation. They observe it somewhat as we observe Thanksgiving Day, devoting the forenoon to church-going, and the afternoon and evening to social recreation. Eighteen centuries ago old Horace said: "*Cœlum non animum mutant, qui trans mare currunt*,"—They who cross the sea change their sky, not their mind. Men are not to blame for not leaving behind their opinions and habits, when they immigrate to a new country. If any of our friends were to immigrate to a distant land, we should urge them to keep up their American principles and customs. It is but natural that the Germans should act upon the same rule; which does not cease to apply because their education has been different from our own. Their use of Sunday seems to us desecration, while ours seems to them a superstitious bondage. They appear to us as infidels, and we to them as Jews.
>
> In such circumstances denunciation only irritates, and the use of force produces hatred and intensifies the opposing purpose. What is needed is a better mutual understanding, and a patient endeavor to convince those that differ from us that we are right and they are wrong. That may seem to be a long process, but there is none shorter, and the method of bitterness and force will certainly be a disastrous failure. We must have faith in God and truth. We must pray, and labor, and wait. The Church must learn to rely on itself, and not run to the State for aid and protection at every adverse event. In the early ages Christianity was compelled to make its way against an adverse Pagan State; and yet its greatest victories were won when it had only moral power on which to rely. It is one-half of the victory over error to school ourselves into the right method of warfare; to acquire the necessary self-control, patience, understanding of the opinions and feelings of our opponents, knowledge of all aspects of the subject in dispute, and a spirit of love to those from whom we differ.

Now, let the *Advance* give a candid and impartial consideration to the following questions, and it may come to the conclusion, not merely that the Continental Sunday should be opposed by moral suasion only, but that it has much to be said in its favor:

1. Is it not true that many of our besetting moral evils, such as quarrelsomeness, extreme selfishness and gloom, and hypochondria proceed from nervous irritability or inflammability of temper, and, together with the passionate excesses and criminal outbreaks which arise therefrom, are largely due to over-exhausting labor and defective physical health, and must be cured by such health-imparting recreation as gives vigor and tone to the body, rather than by sermons and catechisms exclusively? If so, may not the athletic amusements of the Turners promote social good humor and thereby a healthy moral tone among their members, in those cases wherein the confining and continuous toil of the week has so reduced the physical health as to wear on the system and tend to nervous irritability? That the social gatherings of the Turners promote great good humor, and an abundant overflow of simple present happiness, one may easily learn by visiting them. It is not clear that sermons and catechisms, while useful in their place, do always promote good humor or sociability, or impart present happiness. They certainly are not so sedative and soothing to a worn-out, nervous system as a free talk with friends in a grove. The great English preacher, Mr. Spurgeon, preaches his sermon first to his ten thousand hearers, and sits down to rest on his beer. However his fiery warnings to "flee from the wrath to come" may soothe the nerves of his hearers, he takes other means to soothe his own. Do we wonder that many people in England and here, who, like himself, are hard workers, do the same?

2. Is it not true that, in proportion as Protestantism demands that Sunday shall be exclusively a day of worship, it demands that the working-class shall have no day of recreation, and thereby limits its own sphere of influence chiefly to the rich, who can obtain all the recreation they want during the week? Can the Protestant churches deny that, by some means, their ministrations are confined almost exclusively to the "pecuniarily respectable class"? Are not the working poor in cities either Catholic or irreligious?

3. Ought not the working-class, who labor almost unremittingly from sleep to sleep during six days of the week, to have one day of recreation and rest? Worship may not, under all circumstances, fulfil the idea of rest. Very often it consists in listening to a series of arguments designed to agitate the mind, arouse the conscience, stimulate to additional labors, induce a change of associations and new views of right living, which, instead of affording a man rest, are avowedly designed to render him preternaturally uncomfortable in spirit until he unites with the Church, and assumes the burden of new religious duties and tasks, in addition to those of the week. Protestant sermons, instead of being restful and soothing, are generally comprehensive and stinging rebukes, and urgent appeals to enlist in new works. The spirit of toil and labor pervades it all. An already over-worked population find such "worship" not restful, but wearing, irritating, and, perhaps, at times odious. There are notable exceptions, but this is the rule. Nature asserts its demand for recreation, and whatever day is usually set apart for worship by the employers who have the wealth and license to be religious, will be naturally seized upon by the workers for real rest and recreation.

4. If a day of recreation is essential to health, and if health is the true basis, or at least one basis, of morality, and if such day of recreation can only be had by the working-classes on Sunday, is it quite clear that those who would prohibit recreation on Sunday are working in the interests of morality? May not the instincts and promptings of human nature be truer to the standard of human welfare than the threats and denunciations of systems and creeds? After all, men, women, and children,—their comfort, social joys, health, and enjoyment,—are of more consequence than the rectangular lines drawn by theologians for them to walk in. Whatever makes them more happy, and others no less so, has strong presumptive evidence of being right.

The celebrated report of Jacob Thompson, for which Secretary Boutwell paid $75,000 out of the Public Treasury without authority of law, has been published as a Grant campaign document. The only political item that we discover in it is the statement that Mr. McDonald, who was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana in 1864, was made acquainted with Thompson's project for burning Northern cities, and that "he threatened to expose all the parties engaged unless the project was abandoned." The report, however, has one extremely funny paragraph, going to show the shallowness of Thompson and his colleagues, and, incidentally, that of General Butler. He says:

> When it was about 180, and exportation of gold was so small that there appeared to be little or no demand for it, Mr. John Porterfield, formerly a banker of Nashville, but now a resident of Montreal, was furnished with $100,000, and instructed to proceed to New York to carry out a financial policy of his own conception, which consisted in the purchase of gold and exporting the same, selling it for sterling bills of exchange, and then again converting his exchange into gold. His process involved a certain loss, the cost of transshipment. He was instructed by Mr. Clay and myself to go on with his policy until he had expended $25,000, with which he supposed he would ship directly $5,000,000, and induce others to ship much more, and then if the effect upon the gold market was not very perceptible, he was to desist and return to Canada and restore the money unexpended. By his last report he had caused the shipment of more than $2,000,000 at an expense of less than $10,000; but it seems that a Mr. Lyons, who had been a former partner of Mr. Porterfield, was arrested by General Butler, on the ground that he was exporting gold; and although Mr. Lyons had no connection with Mr. Porterfield in this transaction, yet he thought it prudent to return to Canada, and, while he retains the unexpended balance of $25,000 to carry out his instructions, he has restored $75,000. I must confess that the first shipment had a marked effect on the market. I am inclined to the opinion that this theory will work great damage and distrust in the Federal finances if vigorously followed up, and if no untoward circumstance should interfere with the operation.

So it appears that Thompson (statesman) and Porterfield (banker and "practical man") conceived the idea of breaking down the National finances by buying gold in New York and exporting it to Europe, at a loss to themselves and to the Southern Confederacy, whose money they were using. This is like hiring a man to bail water out of a barrel which communicates with an inexhaustible reservoir by a hole in the bottom,—in order to spite the owner of the barrel. The gold mines of the United States were worked during the war in the same way that they are now. So much of this gold as was not wanted at home went abroad. The slightest reflection should have taught Thompson and Porterfield that they could not accelerate the movement of gold toward Europe; that what gold they exported somebody else would be saved the trouble of exporting, and that, if they succeeded in exporting more than the natural course of trade required, there would straightway be a contrary stream running back,—running back at their own expense too. Thompson felicitates himself that he sent two millions of gold out of the country at an expense of only $10,000. The real fact is, that he spent this amount of money to aid the merchants of New York in transacting their ordinary business.

In the speech of Senator Conkling, delivered at New York, there was an elaborate effort to screen the President from responsibility for various acts of personal and official impropriety. Upon the subject of Grant's gift-taking, Mr. Conkling said:

> The charge that Grant accepted any gift after he became President, or after he was nominated, is wholly false. He has accepted nothing of value since his first nomination—not even a carriage and horses.

We have the distinct statement of Tom Murphy that Grant paid for his cottage at Long Branch by a check given on a bank; we have the testimony of the bank that the $35,000 thus checked out by Grant was deposited there to his credit; we have the testimony that the purchase of the Long Branch cottage for $35,000 was previously arranged with the owner; and we have the testimony of Mr. A. T. Stewart that he was asked to be one of seven persons giving $5,000 each to make that payment, and that, when the list was shown to him, it had thereon the names of Murphy and Hoey. This purchase, and this gift of $35,000, were made long after Grant was President, and were almost simultaneous with Murphy's appointment as Collector of New York.

But Mr. Conkling denies that it was a gift. He produces the record: Mr. Potter, for and in consideration of $35,000 paid to him by U. S. Grant, conveys the property at Long Branch to said Grant. Is there any gift in that? asks Mr. Conkling. But where did Ulysses get the $35,000 which he paid to Potter? That money was subscribed by John Hoey, Tom Murphy, and five others, in sums of $5,000 each; the money was subscribed to pay for that house. It was then deposited in bank, and Grant checked against it. Is there any moral difference between accepting a deed of a house, and accepting the money to pay for the same house and grounds? The logic which deduces from these facts that Grant paid for the cottage out of his own pocket is too bald to deceive any person. Mr. Conkling's denial of Grant's acceptance of a gift since his election is thus distinctly upset by the facts.

In his New York speech, Senator Conkling said:

> Among the glaring absurdities heaped upon the San Domingo matter, is the allegation that war was made upon the Republic of Hayti. The foundation for this is that a vessel or two cruised in that part of the ocean during the negotiations. Not a gun was fired, nor a pocket-pistol, nor a percussion-cap, and the only warlike demonstration ever heard of was, that a sea-captain sent up a sky-rocket from the deck of his vessel. The purpose of this sky-rocket, or where the stick came down, has never been ascertained.

This is a suppression of the truth. Baez, the ruler of San Domingo, reported to Grant that a portion of his own people would probably obtain aid from Hayti and depose him before the job was completed. Grant thereupon sent special orders to the commander of the American fleet on that station to take two vessels and proceed to Port-au-Prince, and notify the President of Hayti that, if any interference by Hayti against Baez was attempted, President Grant would treat it as an act of war against the United States. Under these orders, three vessels of war proceeded to Port-au-Prince, and anchored off the town. The commander, accompanied by a guard, proceeded to the Executive Mansion, and presented a paper in writing. This paper stated that there were three vessels of war then off the city, with guns shotted; and that, if Hayti interfered in any way with San Domingo he would blow the town down. If that was not a declaration and an act of war against a friendly power, without the knowledge of Congress, what would Mr. Conkling have required? It was not necessary to bombard Port-au-Prince; the threat, with the power at hand, was equally an act of war, and, when the weakness of the Haytien Government is remembered, a very disgraceful and cowardly act of war.

In 1844, Henry Clay was the Whig candidate for the Presidency, Polk the Democratic, and Tyler the Independent. The last offered to withdraw in favor of Polk, provided that Frank P. Blair, Sr., should be deprived of his position as editor of the Government organ, the Washington *Globe*. The offer was accepted, but it became necessary to buy out Blair. November 4, 1844, a Treasury order transferred $50,000 of Government funds from a Philadelphia bank to a "village bank, where there was no public use for it, and where its safety was questionable." So says an American historian. This dubious bank was controlled by one Simon Cameron, then, as now, a Senator, and then, as now, a fitting tool for an intrigue paid for with the people's money. Blair was offered $50,000 for his interest in the *Globe*, nominally by Ritchie, of the Richmond *Enquirer*. He wrote to Jackson for advice. The General advised him to make sure of his money, saying: "Ritchie is greatly involved, if not finally broke, and *you know* Cameron, who boasts that he has $50,000 to invest in a newspaper. * * * Who is to be the purchaser? Is that renegade politician, Cameron, to be one of them? * * * What political clique is to be benefited?" The bargain was made, and the money paid in three annual instalments. Congress ordered an investigation into the matter. The testimony then taken showed that the *Globe* had been bought with the Government funds deposited in Cameron's hands; that the amount was raised, in 1847, by assessments, and repaid to the Treasury; and that Cameron's services were hired by giving him the use of the money for these three years, from '44 to '47. By dint of repeated entreaties, Cameron prevailed upon the Committee to omit the mention of his name from their report. He was thus saved from disgrace then,—saved to incur it a score of times since, to bribe officials and buy offices, to be promoted by Grant at Charles Sumner's expense, and to try to force himself, his creature Hartranft, and his ally Grant, upon the people of Pennsylvania.

The negroes of Owen County, Ky., held a protracted meeting through the month of June, which resulted in many conversions and much disease. A peculiar malady attacked several young women who had participated in the excitement. Two "faith doctors" were consulted, and declared that the maidens had been "conjured." They were told to gather at the church where the meetings had been held. There, one "doctor" held a grain of corn in his hand, and muttered some mummeries over it. The persons present swear that from the lips, eyes, ears, noses, and from under the finger-nails of the "conjured," there crept forth bugs, lizards, scorpions, and all manner of creeping things. However this may be, certain it is, that the women recovered at once. The "faith doctors" then proceeded to find out, by magic incantations, the persons who had bewitched these dupes. As one of them, they named a certain old negress. The next day she was attacked by an excited mob, and barely escaped with her life. The two doctors and two of her assailants have since been arrested and held for trial.

Harper's Weekly, the most bitterly personal paper in the country, although edited by a professed deprecator of personalities, has at last found somebody besides Dr. Grant to praise. The lucky man is Settle. He is immortalized by a portrait and a sketch. From the latter we extract this gem:

> In 1871 he resigned his position on the Bench to accept the appointment of Minister to Peru, which he resigned at the beginning of the following year, on account of ill health, *and returned* to his home in North Carolina.

This sentence implies that Settle entered on his duties as Minister. He did not. He did not return to his home when he resigned the place, because he was there then and for the year before. He left it only to draw $10,000 for doing nothing. This charge cannot be contradicted. Not a single organ dares to deny it. And yet Mr. Curtis, who is so solicitous for the purity of the press, tries to give his readers the idea that Settle actually worked, as Minister to Peru, for a year. There is little difference, in point of honesty, between an equivocation and a falsehood.

For a dozen years, the Catholics of Italy have announced as their motto: "*Ne elettori, ne eletti*,"—"Neither electors, nor elected." They have steadily refused to vote, lest the act should be held to imply a belief in the validity of Victor Emanuel's rule. The policy has been changed. The Archbishop of Naples has issued a circular, exhorting his parishioners to register their names on the electoral list. The Pope is said to have advised this course. Very many Catholics have heeded the suggestion. The priests generally approve of voting in municipal elections, but many of them wish to still hinder the people from participating in the contests for Parliament. This will probably prove impossible, however. The *Nation* points out the likelihood of a union of the Liberals and Radicals against the new party.

Spain must be a country after Butler's own heart. No "board of beggarly schoolmasters" controls its office-holders. Whenever a Ministry falls, every subordinate in the Civil Service, every Army and Navy officer, and every Governor of a Province is instantly dismissed. As there are 30,000 officers in Madrid alone, and as the Ministry has changed seven times in two years, it is evident that there have been, in that city and in that time, 210,000 places to fill. What a Paradise for an office-broker!

Politics, which have made so many French theatres scenes of wild disorder, have reached the English stage. Mr. O. S. Cheltnam, the editor of *Belgravia*, has written an extravaganza, "Leatherlungs," which is now on the boards of the Adelphi. It ridicules the Radicals, especially those of them who were wont to gather at the famous "Hole-in-the-Wall." The principal character is a broad satire on the cobbler who lately proclaimed: "Me and my colleagues have made up our minds that the Prince of Wales shall never ascend the throne of England." This personage puts to flight the Monarch of a mythical realm, and reigns with such despotism himself that he is speedily dethroned. The burlesque is said to be quite successful, but the advisability of producing it is doubtful. The French Revolution was hastened by the gay jibes and sneers of the courtiers.

The number of Grant Senators whose constituents think them corrupt, is amazing. The last candidate for an investigation is Hitchcock, of Nebraska. His candidacy is an involuntary one, inasmuch as it is the result of numerously-signed petitions, which will be laid before the next Senate. The Omaha *Herald* publishes the name of a man who is ready to make affidavit that he sold Hitchcock the two votes that made him Senator. He says that there were four men present at the nefarious bargain, one of whom is a United States District Judge, Elmer S. Dundy. Hitchcock voted against Civil Service Reform. He has just induced Grant to appoint, as Postmaster of Omaha, a certain Yost, who, according to an Administration organ, is notoriously corrupt.

The mail-steamer that left Yokohama on the 20th of May brought the news of a small revolt near there. The foreign residents have prevailed upon the Mikado to build a castle, the cost of which is defrayed by special assessments on the farmers around the city. On the 10th of May, nearly 30,000 of these men gathered at a preconcerted signal, and marched toward the foreign settlements, with the avowed purpose of killing every resident therein. Their thirst for blood was somewhat sated by the murder of some officials who tried to stop their advance, and their courage oozed away at such a rate that the mob dispersed as quickly as it had collected. No repetition of the attempt is feared.

POLITICAL.

Calendar for the week:

ELECTIONS.
August 1—North Carolina, Governor, etc.
—Tennessee, Governor, etc.

STATE CONVENTIONS.
July 31—Ohio, Greeley, Columbus.
—Vermont, Greeley, Burlington.
—Michigan, Grant, Lansing.
August 1—Iowa, Greeley, Des Moines.
—California, Grant, Sacramento.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.
July 29—Ninth Michigan, Grant, Ludington.
July 30—Sixth Michigan, Grant, Holly.
July 31—Eleventh Illinois, Grant, Pittsfield.
—Fourth Iowa, Grant, Mason City.
August 1—Tenth Illinois, Grant, Monmouth.
—Eighth Iowa, Grant, Council Bluffs.
—Eighth Michigan, Grant, Saginaw.
—Ninth Indiana, Greeley, Hartford.

—The race for Congress in the Cairo District promises to be quadrangular, viz: George W. Wall, Democrat, and J. Blackman Jones, Liberal, both supporting Greeley; and Isaac Clements, Regular, and John Dougherty, Independent, both supporting Grant. In 1868 the counties gave Grant 11,640, Seymour 10,728; and last year, for Congressman-at-Large, Beveridge 7,959, Hayes 7,676.

—The vote of Iowa, in 1868, was: For Grant, 120,399; Seymour, 74,040. The total vote next November will be not less than 250,000. The new vote, and changes in the old from Grant to Greeley, are enough to make it doubtful, at this stage of the canvass, whether the men who have assumed to trade on 40,000 majority can maintain even a bare ascendancy. It is not without hope of success that the friends of Greeley and Honest Government are working in Iowa.

—General Henry H. Baxter, of Rutland, is likely to run for Governor of Vermont on the Greeley ticket.

—Caleb Calkins, former Assemblyman of the Oneida (N. Y.) District, and financial agent of Gerrit Smith, is out strong for Greeley.

—The ex-Mayor of Aurora, Ill., who has declared himself for Grant, is now being made more famous as "the Hon. B. F. Parks, ex-member of Congress from Indiana, a staunch Democrat," etc.

—Grant has a sure thing in Florida. The Legislature chooses Presidential Electors, and the Legislature to do it is the concern counted in (not elected) in 1870.

—Our friends in Vermont declare that the Greeley movement is good for 25 per cent of the Republican vote, and will show it in the September election. This estimate, put in figures should give: Grant, 31,761; Greeley, 25,943. But, if September is expected to show such a result, may we not hope for a Greeley majority in November?

—The Hon. William S. Holman, of Indiana, was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress, last Thursday, and pledges his district to 6,000 majority for Greeley.

—Colonel E. A. Parrott and L. J. Mower, prominent Republicans of Dayton, Ohio, have come out for Greeley.

—The Liberal Republican Committee of Maine is as follows:

> Thomas S. Lang, of Kennebec, Chairman; W. R. G. Estes, of Somerset; Franklin Reed, of Sagadahoc; William E. Stayton, of Washington; Enoch Knight, of Cumberland; John F. Godfrey, of Penobscot; John W. Lane, of York; Abner F. Jackson, of Oxford; N. A. Joy, of Hancock; J. S. P. Ham, of Androscoggin; Charles H. Baker, of Waldo; J. J. Fuller, of Lincoln; George W. Pratt, of Piscataquis; William Small, of Aroostook; E. W. Robinson, of Knox.

—Washington Long, formerly Collector at Eastport, Me., has declared for Greeley.

—The nomination of General Isaac R. Sherwood for Congress, by Grant's office-holders, in the Toledo District, was effected by a little irregularity in the proceedings, such as the counting of 12 votes for Sherwood not cast for him. The people will attend to it, however, in October.

—Tally one more for Greeley: Emory B. Pottle, of Ontario, N. Y., a Republican member of Congress from 1857 to 1861. Mr. Pottle was a delegate in the last Republican State Convention, and having looked to Philadelphia for a genuine movement towards Reform, he says, frankly: "I have been disappointed."

—Colonel Charles D. Kerr, of St. Cloud, Minn., formerly of the Sixteenth Illinois Volunteers, writes:

> We have just started a Greeley Club here among the Liberal Republicans, headed by my name. Nearly fifty sound, staunch Republicans have joined it already, and many more will do so. Things are indeed working all right, and the prospects look fair for a defeat of corruption and selfish ambition. We will come pretty near equally dividing the Republican vote of this town. If the rest of the country does half as well, Greeley is elected sure.

—George Stevens, who was President of the Grant "Tanners," at Lowell, Mass., four years ago, is now President of the Greeley Club in that city.

—A correspondent believes that J. I. Case, of Racine, can be elected to Congress, in the First Wisconsin District, on the Greeley ticket.

—At Manchester, Iowa, the Greeley Republican Club numbers 124, and the Grant Club 223,—both lists being published in the *Press*, a Grant newspaper. The Greeley lists call for one-third the usual Republican vote.

—W. C. Holden, formerly of the Ottumwa *Courier* (Republican), but now a resident of Red Oak, Iowa, has come out for Greeley.

—Administration circles in St. Paul are disturbed by the well-founded rumor that E. R. Smith, of Le Sueur, a member of the Grant State Committee, is about to send in his resignation and declare for Greeley. He will make a good State Auditor.

—We have heretofore quoted from the La Crosse *Republican-Leader*, jointly edited by the Assessor and Postmaster, the remark, in a review of the situation thereabouts, that "Buffalo County has got the [Greeley] disease pretty bad." The Portage *Register*, a Grant newspaper, gives further information, viz:

> We should say Buffalo County has "got the disease pretty badly" if the report of the last Alma *Express* is true, in which it figures 1,200 or 1,400 majority for Greeley, where Washburn had 800 majority last fall. All the Republican papers in this county, English and German, are supporting Greeley.

—Charles Robinson, the Free State Governor of Kansas, in a letter declaring his support of Greeley, says:

> Many good men are now doing battle inside the regular Republican organization, and supporting Grant, hoping he will drop Pomeroy and Caldwell; but, when they find he will not do it, but, on the contrary, will do what he can to re-elect the one and whitewash the other, there will be a stampede from Grant little dreamed of at present. * * * The men most trusted and employed by the President are the most corrupt in the State.

—The Hon. S. C. Pomeroy, United States Senator, arrived in the city yesterday. He is looking well and feeling confident of an overwhelming Republican victory this fall.—*Leavenworth Times*.

NEW YORK.

Singular Lawsuit in Prospect—Campaign Papers and Electioneering Funds.

James Fisk, Jr., as a Money-Maker—Metropolitan Letters Written from a Hamlet.

A Hint to Bald-Headed Men—The French Band Swindled—The Cause of Bad Lager.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW YORK, July 26.

A SINGULAR LAWSUIT

is threatened here, in which the prospective plaintiffs are to be the creditors of the deceased *Daily Standard*, and the defendants the late stockholders of the expired journal. The debts of the concern are between $50,000 and $60,000; and the most prominent among the stockholders are, as I have before mentioned, General Butler, Henry Clews, Thomas Murphy, and Sheridan Shook, who have, of course, lost whatever money they have put into the unsuccessful enterprise. The latter think it something of a hardship that they should be compelled to pay obligations incurred by the *Standard*, in addition to their own losses, and declare they will do nothing of the kind. They deny that they are stockholders; they say, on the contrary, that they merely lent money to the paper; that they are creditors along with the rest, and should like to sue somebody themselves to recover what they have parted with.

The outside creditors, however, insist that the inside creditors, whom they call stockholders, are financially and legally responsible for the debts of the *Standard*, which they would not have trusted at all had they not known the men at its back.

There seems to be little doubt that the case will be tried, and, as it offers an opportunity for lawyers and Judges to determine what a stockholder is, and what a creditor, and whether one may become the other when interest prompts, the suit will be likely to attract a great deal of attention. There can hardly be any question about the justice of the matter; but justice and law are often so different that the law may determine that the defendants are not strictly stockholders, and thus open the door to all sorts of swindles by designing men, anxious to escape the responsibility of unfortunate undertakings.

SEVERAL CAMPAIGN PAPERS,

in the Grant interest, are on the point of issuing here. At least, it is said so, though it is understood there is much difficulty in raising the money for the purpose. Subscription papers have been taken to all the Government employes in the Custom House and other offices, with a request (equivalent to an order, of course,) that they should put their names down for a certain sum. Many of the employes have peremptorily declined, for the reason, in the first place, that they cannot afford such a luxury; secondly, that men who have subscribed have been ousted from their positions shortly after; thirdly, that they fear Grant will be beaten in November, and that, under a new Administration, they fear that they will be unable to retain their offices.

COMING EVENTS

cast their shadows before, and one of these shadows seems to darken the prospect of raising funds for conducting the campaign in Grant and Wilson's behoof. Until recently there was little trouble in obtaining money to almost any extent, for the support of the Administration. This is all changed now. To state it mildly, there is a growing distrust of Grant's re-election, and few politicians can be found who are willing to help a failing cause numismatically. I hear everywhere of Grant men complaining of the parsimony of the Republicans, and of the change that has come over them, financially within a few months. Assuredly, this is one of the signs of the times which cannot be mistaken, and would go far with me, were other evidence wanting, to prove how much strength the Administration has lost since the Cincinnati Convention.

FISK AS A MONEY MAKER.

I have observed going the rounds lately an extract purporting to be from a New York letter, to the effect that, if James Fisk, Jr., had not been killed when he was, he would have become a street loafer; that his capacity as a business-man had been vastly overrated; and that he was just on the eve of financial collapse. Nothing could be absurder than this to anyone, perspicacious, acquainted with Fisk's shrewdness, executive ability, and extraordinary [illegible].

On moral grounds, no one could well defend Fisk; but, merely as a man of business, independent of principle and integrity, much may be said in his behalf. He was a born money-maker, if there ever was one. It was as natural for him to make money as it was to breathe, or boast, or swagger. He understood his kind, at least its weaknesses; he was very far-sighted, and had a keen understanding of character, whenever his inordinate vanity was not involved.

It was coarsely and profanely said of Fisk on the announcement of his death, that he had gone to Tophet, and would soon get up a corner in brimstone. Barring the brutality of the jest, the spirit of it was true in respect to Fisk.

Had Fisk been left on an uninhabited island, where he could have had only monkeys for companions, I am sure he would have contrived some means to turn them to his profit, even if he had been compelled to buy them of themselves at a discount, and sell them back to themselves at par.

He had, in an eminent degree, all the mental qualities which constitute a successful financier, and I can conceive of no circumstances under which he would not have made a fortune. No operator in Wall street was more astute, quicker to perceive any possible advantage in a trade, or more capable of forming a profitable combination for any purpose of gain. The most experienced and prosperous speculators stood in awe of him; and it has frequently been said, with truth, that he was the only man in New York who ever frightened Cornelius Vanderbilt, and compelled him to "back down."

Omitting the ethical element in Fisk's constitution, as nature seems to have done, it cannot be denied that he had a genius for money-making unsurpassed by anybody, and equalled by very few, in this money-making country.

RARE METROPOLITAN CORRESPONDENCE.

I have mentioned the extract in respect to James Fisk as purporting to come from a New York letter, which, as I have frequently heard from what claims to be indisputable authority, is written from the insignificant village of Fonda, in Montgomery County, and dated in this city. This pretended New York correspondent usually assumes to have an extraordinary amount of information in regard to what is going on here, and furnishes his trustworthy intelligence to two daily journals, one in Troy and the other in Rochester. He is very fond of reminiscences, and generally mentions nothing which did not happen at least a quarter of a century ago. A man's memory or imagination may be as good at Fonda as it may at Manhattan, but, when he undertakes to speak of contemporaneous events in the Metropolis, while he remains a resident of a rustic hamlet two hundred miles away, his statements may well be received with a grain of allowance.

TO MEN OF CALVITY.

Men whose hair is fallen or is falling out, are continually annoyed, when they go to be shaved, by barbers determined upon selling them some kind of restorative. I have an intimate friend—indeed, I may say he is my very best friend—with whom baldness is an inheritance, and who often says that one might as well attempt to make hair grow upon a billiard ball as upon his head. He has so often been bored by barbers whose interest in thin-haired customers mainly arises from the fact that they receive a liberal commission upon whatever they sell, that he has adopted the following plan to prevent the annoyance.

When they ask him to purchase a bottle of their invigorator or nostrum, he inquires how much it costs. They reply, one, two, or three dollars, as the case may be, and he rejoins by declaring that he has been using a certain preparation, at five dollars a bottle, for several years, with the special design of removing his hair, and that he would be extremely foolish to undo what he has tried so hard to accomplish.

This speech, of course, surprises Figaro, who says: "Why, you don't want to have your hair out, do you sir?"

"Most assuredly I do," is the answer. "My earliest ambition was to be bald, and I wouldn't have hair again for ten thousand dollars in gold. And yet you have the impertinence to urge me to restore the hair I have been laboring so hard to get rid of."

At this juncture, the barber is astonished into silence, and never again importunes my friend to purchase any kind of a restorative.

Gentlemen resembling Æschylus in their cephalic region may find it conducive to their convenience to follow this example.

SALMAGUNDI.

The French Republican Guard Band, who were recently in your city, think they were not fairly dealt with when they gave their three concerts here at the Rink, just after the Boston Jubilee. They say they had, on each occasion, an audience of four or five thousand persons, and, as they were to get half the receipts, after deducting expenses, they supposed they would be handsomely paid. When the settlement was made, however, they received only $1,000, which, as there are fifty-five members of the band, was something less than $20 apiece. The managers of the Rink concerts declare they lost money; but, notwithstanding the iteration of the statement, the Frenchmen refuse to believe anything of the kind.

The season of the annual nuisance known as target-company excursions is drawing nigh. The nuisance will be much abated this year, inasmuch as the old Tammany politicians, who were the chief contributors to the brutal ruffians and drunken loafers claiming to be targeteers, are out of power, and have no money to spend in that way.

Speaking of Tammany, scores of rum-shops, bordellos, rat pits, and other dens of iniquity have been forced to close from lack of patronage since the disruption of the infamous Ring.

There is talk here of a grand musical festival which is to eclipse the Boston Jubilee, though it is doubtful if the plans proposed be ever carried out. The time named for it is during the month of June, 1874; but I am inclined to think it may be deferred anywhere from fifty to one hundred years.

A number of experienced German brewers have recently arrived at the conclusion that good lager-beer cannot possibly be made out of Croton water, albeit they cannot tell why. The lager sold here has always been a villainous compound, and, to persons obliged to drink it, the knowledge that it must always be bad may be consolatory.

Rumor has it that Strauss will revisit this country during the autumn of 1873, with his famous Vienna band, and give concerts in all the principal cities. His enthusiasm for America knows no bounds.

COLSTOUN.

IOWA AS A HOME.

Its Railroads—Arable Land—Climate—Timber and Coal—The Soil—Products—Education—The People—Homestead and Herd Laws—Unoccupied Lands—Iowa Railroad Land Company—Sales.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CLINTON, Iowa, July 26.

That Iowa is one of the most desirable and attractive States in the Union, as a home for industrious and intelligent people, the character of its soil and climate, and its marvelous growth in population and wealth, fully attest. Bounded on the east and west by the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, with four great lines of railway crossing it from river to river, and other lines passing through it north and south,—in all, 3,100 miles of completed railroads, and many more projected or in process of construction,—these natural and artificial channels, connecting it with the lumber regions of the North, with both the Pacific Railways, and with all the great markets of the country, furnish unusual facilities for quick intercommunication and exchange of products to all portions of the State. Having recently passed over the Iowa Division of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, from Clinton to Council Bluffs, 350 miles; thence to Missouri Valley to Sioux City, 100 miles, over the Sioux City & Pacific Railway; and thence across the State eastward over the Illinois Central from Sioux City to Dubuque, 326 miles, and gathered such information as was accessible, I jot down such facts as may interest those who intend to select homes west of the Mississippi.

THE RAILROADS

are permanently built and admirably managed, and command a very large freight and passenger traffic. Superintendent McHugh has recently contracted for the Westinghouse steam patent brake and Miller platform for all the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, which will greatly promote the comfort and safety of the passengers.

PROPORTION OF ARABLE LAND.

Ninety-five per cent of Iowa—33,228,000 acres—is arable land. There are no mountains or hill-ranges, the eastern portion being level or gently undulating, and the western rolling prairie. The great divide, or water-table, from which the surface slopes gradually east and west, is some 75 miles east of the Missouri River, and at its highest point, is 936 feet above Lake Michigan. The soil is thoroughly drained by rivers whose branches of pure water reach to the water-shed, so that there are no large malaria-breeding marshes, and fever and ague is scarcely known.

CLIMATE.

The cold is less severe than in the same latitude at the East, the isothermal line running through Pittsburgh and Chicago crossing Iowa near its northern boundary. The heat of midsummer is tempered by prairie breezes and cooling dews, with abundant rain, and the climate is the healthiest in the world.

TIMBER AND COAL.

The borders of large streams and occasional uplands are timbered, and the State wisely encourages the growth of timber by reducing taxation to the growers of forest, fruit, and shade trees, so that there is more timber there now than when the State was first settled. And, all along the DesMoines Valley, are inexhaustible supplies of coal.

THE SOIL

of the eastern portion is a deep black loam, usually mixed with gravel, like that of the best-drained prairie lands of Central Illinois. The soil of the western portion is what is known as the "Bluff deposit," a yellowish, comminuted clay, mixed with sand and decayed vegetable matter, porous, capable of enduring drouth, and fertile to any depth, and at the same time so adhesive that the banks of small streams are perpendicular and easily bridged, and cellars and wells can be dug without being walled up. The Mississippi Valley Bottom, from Council Bluffs to Sioux City, is, most of the distance, from 15 to 25 miles wide, and is as level as a barn-floor.

PRODUCTS.

All the cereals yield abundantly. The agricultural products for 1871 were, in bushels, as follows: Corn, 96,000,000; wheat, 22,000,000; oats, 21,500,000; buckwheat, 150,000; potatoes, 4,750,000; sweet potatoes, 120,000; hay, 2,100,000 tons; sorghum syrup, 3,050,000 gallons. The yield of grain was 110 bushels to each inhabitant. The wool clip was 5,891,000 pounds. Cattle-raising is an extensive and profitable business. There were sent by rail in 1870—besides large numbers shipped by water from river towns—120,250 cattle, 521,119 live hogs, 29,223,849 pounds of dressed hogs, pork and lard, and in 1871, 5,250,000 pounds of butter and 1,600,000 pounds of cheese. Fruit grows luxuriantly. The apple crop of last year was 666,148 bushels.

EDUCATION.

Iowa has a school fund of over $3,000,000, yielding an annual income of about $250,000, and common schools are universal. It has a State University with an endowment of $25,000 a year, and a State Agricultural College with a yearly income of $40,000.

THE INHABITANTS

of Iowa are more homogeneous than the citizens of any Western State. It was settled largely by Eastern people, and they are distinguished by intelligence, industry, enterprise, and thrift.

HOMESTEAD AND HERD LAWS.

The State has adopted two wise measures which will operate largely for the benefit of the people. It has exempted the homestead from execution for debt; and enacted a "Herd law" restraining animals from running at large, and giving the owner of any cultivated field a lien upon any stock trespassing upon it, so that farmers need fence only such grounds as they wish to pasture.

This statement gives but an imperfect account of the resources of Iowa. To realize its great capabilities, one must pass over its illimitable prairies, fertile enough to support a population of twenty millions.

UNOCCUPIED LANDS.

What strikes the traveller in Western Iowa as most remarkable is the vast areas of uncultivated lands. In the middle region of Western Iowa are 1,736,000 acres of unsold lands, granted by Congress in 1856 to aid in the construction of railroads. The financial revulsion of 1857 delayed for a long time the building of these roads, and now, these roads having been completed, these lands are brought into market. All the public lands in Iowa having been sold, there are now 1,736,000 acres in Western Iowa and [illegible] acres in Eastern Nebraska on the eastern slope of the Missouri Valley, belonging to the

IOWA RAILROAD LAND COMPANY,

open to occupation and settlement. They are all adjacent to finished railway lines, and are sold at from $3 to $7 per acre, or a little higher for a few tracts near railroad stations. Between Cedar Rapids and Council Bluffs a double grant was made, including both even and odd sections, so that associations or neighborhoods can form colonies and settle solid bodies of land of 5,000 to 10,000 acres, or whole townships, and organize schools and society at once.

THE SALES

of these lands for the month of June were 23,476 acres for $157,054, to 231 settlers. But there remains enough of these lands yet unsold—the best in the world—to give 12,500 families homesteads of 160 acres, now open for sale and settlement,—the Company having adopted the wise policy, both for the roads, the people, and the State, of disposing of them for settlement.

B.

Knox College.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: I see in your paper a card from a portion of the Trustees of Knox College in which it is stated that the College is to be put upon "a sound financial basis," while yet the students are to have all the advantages heretofore enjoyed. As a parent, who has been thoroughly satisfied with the advantages recently enjoyed by his children in that institution, I would like a little more light on the meaning of this card. Does it mean to say that the College will expend ten to twelve thousand a year above its income, as it has done for many years past, and that the Trustees consider this "a sound financial basis"? Or do they mean to say that they will save this sum from the expenses for instruction, reducing their Faculty in proportion, and that then the students will have as great advantages as ever? Or have they added to the funds enough to make its basis sound? Or is the card only a vague pronunciamento, which may mean much or nothing, as the reader is credulous or otherwise?

A PATRON OF KNOX.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SHAKESPEARE'S JULIUS CESAR: With Notes by Horace J. Rolfe. Harper & Brothers, New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

This most finished and equal of the plays of Shakspeare comes to us in small pocket form, with red edges and flexible covers, uniform with several other Shakspearean dramas from the same source. Its lightness and portable shape render it acceptable to the general reader; and the exegesis, although it has explanations that sometimes seem superfluous, is well adapted to the use of the High School student. The numerous illustrations, representing coins, costumes, weapons and views, in ancient and modern Rome, will be found to be valuable auxiliaries to the text.

HINTS TO YOUNG EDITORS. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

This is a little *brochure* treating on the duties and exactions of the newspaper profession, published in New Haven, Conn. We can hardly expect many words of wisdom upon so extensive a subject from a journalist of a city destitute of first-class daily newspapers. Yet this little work contains much good advice and sensible suggestion, and may be used as an adjunct to that experience without which no one rises to distinction, or even achieves moderate success, as a writer in any department of journalistic labor.

LORD KILGOBBIN. By CHARLES LEVER. Harper & Brothers, New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Fortunately for the world, death did not come upon Charles Lever in the midst of an unfinished labor. He left his life-work rounded, complete, and symmetrical. The issuing of his last novel by the Harpers in their Library of Select Fiction is most opportune, and will be appreciated by the many admirers of the deceased author. If it has not all the rollicking humor and obsidence of the earlier works, it has the old grace, elegance, and delicate characterization; and a kindly nature, genuine humor, and real vigor and ability, are conspicuous in it, even to the last chapter.

HOW TO GET A FARM, AND WHERE TO FIND ONE. By James Miller. New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. 12mo, pp. 347.

The former work by the same author, entitled "Ten Acres Enough," is familiar to many of our readers. The present volume is similar, in general scope and design, but more minute in detail, and more comprehensive as regards range of subjects. It contains considerable information for the class of persons most concerned in its statements. The portions of the country principally treated of are the extreme East and West. The Homestead law is given in full, the advantages of the West and South for settlers are fairly stated; and the facilities of inland communication detailed with fulness and impartiality. But the author still leans toward the theory of small farms, and the cultivated farms, and, to the elaboration of this idea, devotes nearly the whole of his present work. The neglected lands of Delaware, the "waste lands" of New Jersey, and the sandy barrens of Maryland and Long Island, are all accredited with possibilities of production which render them desirable to persons of small means. Much useful advice and reconditeinformation are occasionally woven in with more important details. Tillers of the soil are told about drainage, cost of food, vine culture, cotton-growing, and how to use the spade and hoe. The writer even volunteers advice respecting scarecrows. The book is simple and straightforward, and gives facts and statistics of use to every one interested in Agriculture.

THE SCIENCE OF INTUITION. By HENRY N. DAY. Charles C. Chatfield, New Haven, Conn.; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. 12mo, pp. 400.

Mr. Henry N. Day, the author of the volume before us, has written treatises on logic, the art of discourse, and English literature, which have been used as text-books in many of the schools of the country. The aim of the author, in the present instance, is to supply a want that he has observed, and of which he speaks as follows: "It became apparent, however, that other arts were groping and stumbling in the same way as that of discourse. Everywhere was discovered the silly, and even futile attempt to arrive, by a blind leap and jump in the dark, at a perfect form of art,—at a beautiful landscape, a fine poem, an excellent painting or statue, a sweet melody or harmony, a perfect style of the beauty, with no intelligence of what perfect form in what form is, and how to be created. Indeed, the grand defect and love of modern art, in all departments, is its utter ignorance of what are proposes to do." The Science of Taste, Day, being a teacher, set himself to work to prepare a sort of primary work on art, for the use of students, which should teach them what Reason, Taste, and Imagination, and many other masters and methods, have sought, but in a style of less grandeur. A casual examination of his book will lead to the belief that his success has been in a measure commensurate with his efforts. His work is carefully done, and, although it will seem plain and prosaic to mature minds, its attentive study by students cannot fail to result profitably. The volume is handsomely printed on thick, tinted paper, is sufficiently illustrated, is well arranged in chapters and numbered headings on the margin, and a copious index.

A BRIDGE OF GLASS. By F. W. Robinson. Harper & Brothers' Library of Select Novels. Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

Mr. Robinson seldom fails to interest the reader, no matter in what department of fiction he writes. He wastes little time in useless moralizing, and the stream of his narrative flows steadily and rapidly, with no tedious digression. His style is luminous, and his plots are not lacking in ingenuity. He holds his story well in hand, and the reader must have Yankee shrewdness to guess who dunnit or anticipate any of incidental results or of the final denouement, before the author himself designedly gives the clue. "The Bridge of Glass" does not fall short in this line. Most of the characters are continually walking on brittle structures across strange and mysterious streams, that glimmer in the darkness below, and are in danger of falling through; characterizes many novelists of the present day, the author allows the good, true, and patient to pass over safely to their reward, while the bad are swallowed by the waters below. Whether or other wise placed *hors de combat*. This is as it should be, and satisfies that sense of justice inherent in the human breast.

The full analysis of the plot cannot be here given. Matthew Quail is a poet, and unknown, heir to the Earldom of Coodstown, whose lands lie adjacent. He and his brother-in-law, Hubert Conrad, Beatrice Grace, maid to the Countess, the former, secretly the latter, as an allowed husband. Lord Townie, son of the Earl, coming with the girl, his is compelled to marry her by the intervention of Matthew, who consents to forego his claims to the title, that she may be saved from an evil life. Lord Townie leads his wife a miserable existence, and finally escapes through the means of his mother, she having laid a trap to kill Matthew, who has a habit of sleep-walking. The Countess becomes a maniac, and all the mystery is finally unraveled. Matthew and Hesther, who is his own, and all are made happy. The demon of the novel is the Countess, whose efforts to get rid of witnesses and destroy important papers are the means of the most exciting passages. One of the most notable things of the book is the skill with which the motives and actions of the characters are kept from one another, each being almost as much of a mystery to his fellow as to the reader.

ESSAYS ON ASTRONOMY. By R. A. Proctor, B. A. English and American points: scribner, Welford & Armstrong. New York.

This is a volume of 400 pages, copiously illustrated, giving, in collected form, a number of essays, published during the past few years in the various English magazines, on various astronomical topics. Several of these have appeared, in whole or in part, in the columns of THE TRIBUNE. Among the topics discussed are: The planets Mars and Saturn; the sun's journey through space, and the solar corona; the Zodiacal light; meteors and shooting stars; colored suns; distribution of the nebulæ; and the next transit of Venus. These essays are preceded by three papers on the life and labors of the late Sir John Herschel. The essays to be found of very great interest to a class of readers whose number is rapidly increasing. We refer to those who are tired of accepting the bald statements or mere glittering generalizations so often indulged in by writers on Astronomy; those who desire to know what can be made of the vast collections of astronomical facts scattered within the past few years, and which are too often allowed to rest valuelessly, undigested and uncollected. Mr. Proctor has addressed himself to the task of bringing together the results of the observations of many different astronomers, in much the same way that the mathematician compares several equations for the purpose of eliminating all the unknown quantities in succession. And he has certainly done his work well, throwing light upon many topics hitherto dark, and pointing out the ways in which many vexed problems may be solved. He has added a gem to our proper appreciation of celestial phenomena, and some of his best thoughts are contained in the present volume. It is true that he is sometimes just a little dry, and not seldom rather prosy while his writings abound with evidences of the most intense self-assurance. But he is always candid nevertheless; and a spice of pride may be pardoned in one who certainly has no superior in the present day as an astronomical reasoner, even if he have an equal, though many of his conclusions may be far from being tenable.

Mr. Proctor has been accused, by some of his critics, of writing on a great variety of topics without adequate preparation in the way of reading and study. This is a mistake. However bold he may be, he is well read in all the prominent literature of the astronomical world, and thinks deeply and comprehensively, though at times hastily. Even if much that he has written be except-ed to, it has at least this rare merit: that it leads his readers to think analytically on topics which are too often suppressed to be long exclusively to a scattered few. No one can rise from a perusal of his Astronomical Essays without an enlarged perception of the power of thought to open up the most closely hidden mysteries of Nature.

YATHEK, AN ARABIAN TALE. By WILLIAM BECKFORD. Best by James Miller, New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago.

The republication of this wild Oriental tale recalls to mind the strange life of its eccentric author. William Beckford was born in 1760, and died in 1844. He was one of the wealthiest men of his day, but avoided society, living the life of a scholarly recluse, in houses of peculiar architecture, built at immense cost, and adorned with works of art and *curia* from every part of the world. The magnificent Fonthill Abbey, which he erected as an expense of nearly $2,000,000, when, it will be remembered, money was worth nearly double what it now is of *pre*ns, was the wonder of the connoisseurs of the time. Its most unique feature was a tower at one of the angles, 275 feet in height. He traveled all over Europe, writing only of what seemed to him sensational. The last years of his life were passed at Bath, where he united two houses by an arch thrown across the street, and added a tower 130 feet in height. His library was large and contained the rarest books; his paintings were numerous, and from the easels of the grandest masters. In the various apartments of his tower, which were adorned in artistic style, with gilded bands and lattices, crimson curtains, and highly colored ceilings, were placed the choicest works of art and articles of *vertu*. The manner in which it was divided and arranged suggested the Hall of Eblis in Vathek. A writer in the *Athenæum*, in speaking of the place at the time of his decease, says: "The memory falls back upon ineffaceable impressions of Old Franks, Breughel, Cuyp, Titian (a Holy Family), Hondekoeter, Polemburg, Rembrandt, and a host of other painters whose works have immortalized Art. Ornaments of the most exquisite gold, filigree, carvings in ivory and wood, Raphaelesque china, goblets formed of agates, others fashioned by the miraculous hands of Benvenuto Cellini, filled the many cabinets and *recherche* receptacles foreste for such things. The doors of the rooms were of finely-polished wood; the windows of single sheets of plate glass; the cornices of gilded silver; every part, both within and without, bespeaking the wealth, the magnificence, and the taste of him who had built the town into its dictation to grandeur, solitariness, and the Arts."

"Vathek" is said to have been written in the author's twenty-first year, and was a single evening. Finished three days and two nights. The publishers have conferred a favor upon the public by the reproduction of so remarkable a work in cheap and convenient form.

OUR NEW HOME IN THE WEST. By Mrs. MARY SLAYDEN (Mrs. Kirkland). James Miller, New York; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago. 12mo, pp. 347.

A quarter of a century ago, American literature was still in its infancy. Monthly magazines were not then as abundant as they now are, and their rare, angelic visits were looked for with painful anxiety, especially at the country postoffice. Then Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. Childs, Mrs. Sedgwick, and Mrs. Embury wrote tales for the perusal of country maidens; Mrs. Kirkland contributed tales and sketches; and Mrs. Sicourney and Mrs. Osgood wrote sentimental poetry. Alice Cary and Grace Greenwood were just dawning upon the horizon of song. *Sartain's Magazine* and *Godey's Lady's Book*, of Philadelphia, the *Knickerbocker* and the *Columbian Magazine*, of New York, upheld the dignity of periodical literature, and gave employment to the writers enumerated. There was plenty of room for American authors to stand upon the continent without jostling one another, and all literary merit was sure of a speedy recognition. Still, we hardly feel like calling this the golden age of American literature. Among the *illiterateurs* of the time, Mrs. Kirkland was prominent as a writer of graceful prose, tinged pleasantly with humor. Washington Irving was at the zenith of his reputation, and Cooper had, we believe, written his last novel; but, the country being large, she could still be seen, despite their noontide glory.

She wrote freely in her state of widowhood, and resided for a time in the woods of Michigan,—how long ago is not within our memory. The book under consideration was written soon afterwards, and was kindly received by the press and public of the time, and the public her seems to think it still has a sufficient general interest to warrant a republication. It certainly retains much of the old charm. The descriptions of pioneer-life are lively and picturesque, and have a golden vein of humor running through them. Here and there is an allusion showing the author to be a lady of cultivated tastes. The refinement overlying the rude life of the frontier, as it appears in the narrative, is one of its most agreeable features.

THE OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. Little, Brown & Co. Boston; Jansen, McClurg and Co., Chicago. 12mo, pp. 371.

It is pleasant, now and then, to read a record of travel and adventure, written with the care which characterized such works twenty-five years ago. Travellers then took time for their wanderings and were not so *blasé* that they could not find many things new and surprising, and worthy of admiring description. Now and then are writers like Cooper, Irving, or Emerson, who give us accurately traits of national character, or like Howells, who paints, in minute and charming detail, the quaint life of Venice; and occasionally the tourist of the period rides over desert and through jungle on the fast train, inspects all kinds of wonders and curiosities through a pair of opera-glasses, returns home with his linen unsoiled and the polish of his boots undimmed, and gives to the world that which he has jotted down, almost without retouching or rewriting. Mr. Parkman has won considerable commendation at home and abroad by several volumes published under various titles since the one before us appeared, which embody a complete record of the early discoveries made in the West by the English and French, and especially by the Jesuits of the latter nation. "The Oregon Trail" appeared serially in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1846, and in book-form in 1847. Several editions were speedily sold. The interest excited by the author's more recent historical works has caused a republication of the first to be issued in London. When Mr. Parkman and Mr. Shaw, as young students, traversed the regions of Pike's Peak, the Black Hills, and the eastern boundary of the Great American Desert, Western Kansas and Colorado were pathless wilds, inhabited only by buffalo, and by Indians of undoubted ferocity and doubtful faith. California was almost as remote as China, and the man who had prophesied a great steel highway across the Continent would have been considered a lunatic indeed. Travellers now can put a girdle around the world in forty days, after more than they could then visit Fort Laramie and return. The attractiveness of our author's book consists not so much in its accounts of exciting adventures, which in its every-day flow of his narrative, and his limpid style, in which all things lie calmly reflected, as pebbles at the bottom of a clear brook. The book also has its value as a record of bygone scenes, incidents, and a condition of things fast slipping from the memory of the present into the remorseless past. For its intrinsic merits then, as well as from a general desire to secure the shadow of a form and interesting transitional period in our history are the substance fade, it can hardly fail to find a wide circle of readers.

POEMS. By ELIZA SPROAT. OUT-OF-DOOR RHYMES. By ELIZA SPROAT TURNER. Osgood & Co., Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago

Mrs. Turner, formerly Eliza Sproat, is, we believe, a Philadelphia lady. Her first appearance in literature was in *Sartain's Magazine*, some years ago. Her verses attracted a certain degree of attention, partly for their touches of natural beauty, and partly because of the rarity of poetic excellence at the time. After a brief period of publicity, Miss Sproat disappeared from view in some unknown shade of domesticity, from which she did not emerge until a year or two ago, when her poems were published in the magazine, originally published in the magazine, without partaking largely of the divine afflatus, or having merits that will make them permanently read. Mrs. Turner, as she is now called, is a sort of Mrs. Ellis in American literature, with a little more fire and energy than Mrs. Ellis possessed. Her poems are quiet and domestic in their spirit, and have a religious and moral tendency. Rhyme and measure are passably correct, but homely commonplaces occur too frequently, and often in connection with thoughts that have a gleam of brightness, or phrases felicitously turned. The following poem will perhaps convey as fair an idea of Mrs. Turner's abilities as anything we could select:

PRAYERS.

A mother prayed at the eventide,
With her child upon her breast;
The Angels came to her darkened room,
And waited her behest.

"And, God," she asked, "Thou Glorious,
O give my darling fame,—
An orig the nobles of his land
To win the noblest name.

"And may there be some spirit near,
My fervent wish to bear."
But the doubtful Angels silent stood,
Nor moved to waft her prayer.

"And, God," she prayed, "Thou Infinite,
O give my darling power,
The might of soul that sways a host
As the fierce wind sways a shower.

"And may there be some spirit near
Mr. soul's high wish to bear."
But the wondering Angels silent stood,
Nor moved to waft her prayer.

"And God, who art All-Beautiful,
O make my darling fair.
That he may still from life draw Love,
Life's sweetest essence rare.

"So every heart shall be a harp,
Beneath his touch to sound."
But the shadowing Angels silent stood,
And drooped their wings around.

"But if," she prayed, "Thou Merciful,
He may not grasp at fame,
O grant him strength to face serene
A cold world's cruel blame;

"And if he shrink from earthly power,
Nor aim to sway the time,
Gird then his soul to cope with sin,
A conqueror sublime.

"And if he sometime fail to strike
Each heart to Love's sweet tone,
O may he tune to seraph height
The music of his own.

"Now may there be some spirit near,
My humble wish to bear."
The Angels rose, on rushing wings,
To haste to waft her prayer.

"COPY." By HUGH MILLER THOMPSON. Rector of Christ Church, New York. H. S. Mallory & Co., Hartford, Conn. Mitchell & Hathaway, Chicago. 12mo., pp. 288.

The essays upon "Religion, Literature, and Life," in this rather pretentious volume, were first written for some weekly religious journal, whose name is not given, and under the stress of the arbitrary *ex* which constitutes the title. The topics discussed are various, but so few of them treat upon matters purely literary that it would have been better had that specification been omitted from the title-page. A short sketch, called "Byron and Tennyson," is weak almost to vapidity, and no thoroughly barren idea is thought that we wonder as its having been given a place even among essays not remarkable for profundity of reflection. The demands of the weekly printer upon the editorial writers are not excessive, and cannot be legitimately offered as an excuse for weak writing or shallow reasoning. It is the daily journalist who can more justly plead enforced haste in bat of poverty of judgment upon literary shortcomings. A column of duodecimo pages, made up at random of leading editorials from any one of the great papers of the West, would show, we dare say, what seemed to him sensational. The last years of his life were passed at Bath, where he united two houses by an arch thrown across the street, and added a tower 130 feet in height. His library was large and contained the rarest books; his paintings were numerous, and from the easels of the grandest masters. In the various apartments of his tower, which were adorned in artistic style, with gilded bands and lattices, crimson curtains, and highly colored ceilings, were placed the choicest works of art and articles of *vertu*. The manner in which it was divided and arranged suggested the Hall of Eblis in Vathek. A writer in the *Athenæum*, in speaking of the place at the time of his decease, says: "The memory falls back upon ineffaceable impressions of Old Franks, Breughel, Cuyp, Titian (a Holy Family), Hondekoeter, Polemburg, Rembrandt, and a host of other painters whose works have immortalized Art. Ornaments of the most exquisite gold, filigree, carvings in ivory and wood, Raphaelesque china, goblets formed of agates, others fashioned by the miraculous hands of Benvenuto Cellini, filled the many cabinets and *recherche* receptacles foreste for such things. The doors of the rooms were of finely-polished wood; the windows of single sheets of plate glass; the cornices of gilded silver; every part, both within and without, bespeaking the wealth, the magnificence, and the taste of him who had built the town into its dictation to grandeur, solitariness, and the Arts."

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She wrote freely in her state of widowhood, and resided for a time in the woods of Michigan,—how long ago is not within our memory. The book under consideration was written soon afterwards, and was kindly received by the press and public of the time, and the public her seems to think it still has a sufficient general interest to warrant a republication. It certainly retains much of the old charm. The descriptions of pioneer-life are lively and picturesque, and have a golden vein of humor running through them. Here and there is an allusion showing the author to be a lady of cultivated tastes. The refinement overlying the rude life of the frontier, as it appears in the narrative, is one of its most agreeable features.

THE OREGON TRAIL. By FRANCIS PARKMAN. Little, Brown & Co. Boston; Jansen, McClurg and Co., Chicago. 12mo, pp. 371.

It is pleasant, now and then, to read a record of travel and adventure, written with the care which characterized such works twenty-five years ago. Travellers then took time for their wanderings and were not so *blasé* that they could not find many things new and surprising, and worthy of admiring description. Now and then are writers like Cooper, Irving, or Emerson, who give us accurately traits of national character, or like Howells, who paints, in minute and charming detail, the quaint life of Venice; and occasionally the tourist of the period rides over desert and through jungle on the fast train, inspects all kinds of wonders and curiosities through a pair of opera-glasses, returns home with his linen unsoiled and the polish of his boots undimmed, and gives to the world that which he has jotted down, almost without retouching or rewriting. Mr. Parkman has won considerable commendation at home and abroad by several volumes published under various titles since the one before us appeared, which embody a complete record of the early discoveries made in the West by the English and French, and especially by the Jesuits of the latter nation. "The Oregon Trail" appeared serially in the *Knickerbocker Magazine* in 1846, and in book-form in 1847. Several editions were speedily sold. The interest excited by the author's more recent historical works has caused a republication of the first to be issued in London. When Mr. Parkman and Mr. Shaw, as young students, traversed the regions of Pike's Peak, the Black Hills, and the eastern boundary of the Great American Desert, Western Kansas and Colorado were pathless wilds, inhabited only by buffalo, and by Indians of undoubted ferocity and doubtful faith. California was almost as remote as China, and the man who had prophesied a great steel highway across the Continent would have been considered a lunatic indeed. Travellers now can put a girdle around the world in forty days, after more than they could then visit Fort Laramie and return. The attractiveness of our author's book consists not so much in its accounts of exciting adventures, which in its every-day flow of his narrative, and his limpid style, in which all things lie calmly reflected, as pebbles at the bottom of a clear brook. The book also has its value as a record of bygone scenes, incidents, and a condition of things fast slipping from the memory of the present into the remorseless past. For its intrinsic merits then, as well as from a general desire to secure the shadow of a form and interesting transitional period in our history are the substance fade, it can hardly fail to find a wide circle of readers.

POEMS. By ELIZA SPROAT. OUT-OF-DOOR RHYMES. By ELIZA SPROAT TURNER. Osgood & Co., Boston; Jansen, McClurg & Co., Chicago

Mrs. Turner, formerly Eliza Sproat, is, we believe, a Philadelphia lady. Her first appearance in literature was in *Sartain's Magazine*, some years ago. Her verses attracted a certain degree of attention, partly for their touches of natural beauty, and partly because of the rarity of poetic excellence at the time. After a brief period of publicity, Miss Sproat disappeared from view in some unknown shade of domesticity, from which she did not emerge until a year or two ago, when her poems were published in the magazine, originally published in the magazine, without partaking largely of the divine afflatus, or having merits that will make them permanently read. Mrs. Turner, as she is now called, is a sort of Mrs. Ellis in American literature, with a little more fire and energy than Mrs. Ellis possessed. Her poems are quiet and domestic in their spirit, and have a religious and moral tendency. Rhyme and measure are passably correct, but homely commonplaces occur too frequently, and often in connection with thoughts that have a gleam of brightness, or phrases felicitously turned. The following poem will perhaps convey as fair an idea of Mrs. Turner's abilities as anything we could select:

PRAYERS.

A mother prayed at the eventide,
With her child upon her breast;
The Angels came to her darkened room,
And waited her behest.

"And, God," she asked, "Thou Glorious,
O give my darling fame,—
An orig the nobles of his land
To win the noblest name.

"And may there be some spirit near,
My fervent wish to bear."
But the doubtful Angels silent stood,
Nor moved to waft her prayer.

"And, God," she prayed, "Thou Infinite,
O give my darling power,
The might of soul that sways a host
As the fierce wind sways a shower.

"And may there be some spirit near
Mr. soul's high wish to bear."
But the wondering Angels silent stood,
Nor moved to waft her prayer.

"And God, who art All-Beautiful,
O make my darling fair.
That he may still from life draw Love,
Life's sweetest essence rare.

"So every heart shall be a harp,
Beneath his touch to sound."
But the shadowing Angels silent stood,
And drooped their wings around.

"But if," she prayed, "Thou Merciful,
He may not grasp at fame,
O grant him strength to face serene
A cold world's cruel blame;

"And if he shrink from earthly power,
Nor aim to sway the time,
Gird then his soul to cope with sin,
A conqueror sublime.

"And if he sometime fail to strike
Each heart to Love's sweet tone,
O may he tune to seraph height
The music of his own.

"Now may there be some spirit near,
My humble wish to bear."
The Angels rose, on rushing wings,
To haste to waft her prayer.

"COPY." By HUGH MILLER THOMPSON. Rector of Christ Church, New York. H. S. Mallory & Co., Hartford, Conn. Mitchell & Hathaway, Chicago. 12mo., pp. 288.

The essays upon "Religion, Literature, and Life," in this rather pretentious volume, were first written for some weekly religious

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL CHOICE LOTS IN North Evanston, West Evanston, Ridge, or Glenwood, on long time, to parties who will build. I will require payment but interest as per contract for five years, and on the part of the purchaser a house and lot worth from $2,000 to $3,000 each. Call at 151 Randolph-st., room 3, Chicago, or address H. E. GARDNER, Evanston.

FOR SALE—A CHEAP HOUSE AND LOT, on north side of Harrison-st., east front 25, 48 and 56 feet deep. Inquire of Harrison-st., east front 25, 48 and 56 feet deep. Inquire of Harrison-st., east front 25, 48 and 56 feet deep. Inquire

RALLY TO-NIGHT!

Great Greeley and Brown Ratification Meeting This Evening.

Trumbull, Koerner, and Austin Blair Will Address the People.

Let Everybody Turn Out!

The Liberal campaign in this city will be inaugurated by a mass meeting to be held this evening on Market street, between Madison and Washington. It will be a great occasion, alike worthy of this great city and of the great cause to be advocated. It will be an uprising of the people, irrespective of race, color, nationality, or past political affiliations. They will meet for the good of their common country, to set in motion a movement that will be triumphant in this city and county, and swell the tide of reform, progress, and reconciliation that in November will sweep over this State and over the entire country. It is the duty of every citizen who at heart loves his country and Republican institutions, to be on hand and aid by his presence in securing for himself and perpetuating for his children the blessings of an honest and upright administration of public affairs. If the weather is propitious there will be a vast assemblage, that will be worth seeing for its magnitude alone.

VOICES AT A DISTANCE.

Arrangements are extended, so that speakers can address different portions of the multitude at the same time. Lyman Trumbull—the pride of Illinois, the great Senator—will speak; Gustavus Koerner, the old man eloquent, the candidate for Governor, will speak; the Hon Austin Blair, one of Michigan's brilliant sons, will speak; several gentlemen well known in the city and State for their ability, will speak. In short, there will be such a feast of oratory and argument as has seldom if ever before been held before the Chicago public.

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sor" should commit no terra firma, for only reason being that he was to go up in a balloon to do it. He did not run any risk, he never, but kept carefully on the ground, carrying the fact he had only come to "experiment" with some apparatus ready, and explained how the thing could be done. The canvas boat, 25 feet long and 4 wide, was to be attached to a balloon, instead of the ordinary one, and sails on the boat were to be used to catch the rolls, and tack, and back, and fill, and go to starboard, and larboard, and all the rest of the nautical terms. That would have been sailing, not flying, as was announced. "Professors" should be careful in the choice of technicalities. Everybody but himself expected to see the "Professor" rise from the ground, like a feathered Mercury, and meander through the boundless realms of space. Failing in that, they would have compromised on the sail-boat arrangement, provided it came off. But it didn't. Some way or another, the 25,000 cubic feet of hydrogen required to inflate the bag was not ready, and, of course, he could not rise without it. The chemicals objected to working on Sunday, perhaps. The "Professor" thinks they will work some other time, such as to-day or to-morrow, and there he will essay the experiment again. So he says, anyway. We would advise "Professors" to experiment in private before they risk a public failure.

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THE COURTS.

What the Helmsman of a Bark Cost a Tug Master—An Original Record Turns Up—Another Case Against the Horse Railways—A Suit of Twenty Years' Standing.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

The case of Gottlieb Scheidt against the steamtug Bob Anderson and the bark Chicago Board of Trade, was decided by Judge Blodgett on Saturday. This was a libel for a collision, brought by the owner of the bark Butcher Boy against respondents. On the 16th of September, 1870, the tug Bob Anderson took the bark Board of Trade in tow at the Burlington Slip, for the purpose of taking her to the lake, she being bound to Oconto for lumber. As they neared the mouth of the river [illegible] being unpropitious, the wind the bark concluded to remain at the mouth of the river [illegible] more favorable wind, and when passing through State-street bridge, or when between that and Rush street bridge, he directed the mate to notify the tug that he intended to be laid alongside and speak; Gustavus Koerner, the old man eloquent, the candidate for Governor, will speak; the Hon Austin Blair, one of Michigan's brilliant sons, will speak; several gentlemen well known in the city and State for their ability, will speak. In short, there will be such a feast of oratory and argument as has seldom if ever before been held before the Chicago public.

PROCESSIONS

will march from the various wards where organizations have been formed, headed by bands of music. It is intended that a procession of our German citizens shall meet their distinguished fellow-countryman, Governor Koerner, whom they delight to honor, and of whom they are proud, and escort him from the St. Louis & Alton depot to the place of speaking.

Impossible, General James Shields will be on hand to speak with his wonted force and fire words of wisdom and truth to our Irish fellow-citizens.

CHELSEY IN THE TOWN OF LAKE.

A Greek and Brown Club was organized in the town of Lake last Thursday. There were over a hundred persons present. Mr. M. C. Hendrickson was elected temporary Chairman, and F. T. Croson, Secretary. After an able address by R. E. Hoyt, Esq., of Chicago, an election for officers took place with the following result:

President—Matthew Fleming.

Vice President—James McElligot.

Treasurer—F. T. Croson.

Secretary—L. Erickson.

Assistant Secretary—L. Bake.

Executive Committee—M. C. Hendrickson, William Gartzet, Peter Murphy, Thomas Shahan, P. Delaney.

On motion, the Executive Committee was instructed to prepare a Constitution and by laws for the government of the Club, and report at the

Brief addresses were [illegible] Hendrickson, Captain Cornwell, and others, when the Club adjourned to meet at the Town Hall on the 3d proximo.

CONGRESSIONAL.

The Liberal Republican Committee of the Fourth Congressional District will meet at the Tremont House, Chicago, next Thursday, Aug. 1, at 10 a. m. The Democratic Committee, candidates and others interested are invited to meet with them for consultation.

C. H. REEVES, Chairman.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

First of a Series of Sunday Evening Lectures at the Halsted Street Theatre—Rev. Dr. Collyer on "Treasure in Earthen Vessels."

The first of a series of lectures at the Academy of Music was given last evening by the Rev. Robert Collyer. The house was crowded, as everybody expected it would be, standing-room being at a premium, and the high expectation the prevailing emotions, if the term is admissible, among the immense audience. The stage was occupied by ladies and gentlemen privileged to sit there as composing the choir. The exercises opened with an anthem by the choir, following which the invocation was offered, and the hymn, "Rock of Ages," was sung. The Lord is Come," sung by the audience. Prayer was then offered, succeeded by the hymn, "Hail to the Lord's Anointed," after which the Rev. Dr. Collyer took the stand and addressed the congregation of expectant listeners. He took his text from Corinthians ii, Chap. iv, verse 7: "We have this treasure in earthen vessels." He commenced his address with a comparison of the true value of productive labor as compared with the fictitious value of wealth and its concomitants. Robinson Crusoe, he said, would have willingly exchanged the richest gems, and other treasures found in his island, for a few articles of real essential worth to him. The plow and the spade were of greater value than the diamond. When fathers would put their sons on the way of getting an honest living at the spade or plow, there would be an end of the shameful crowding of office now visible at Washington. Common calling would be honorable, as they were in ancient times in southern vessels. It was from a common calling that the choicest treasures were constituted. It might be added that the choicest vessels of the Adams and Washingtons—would it cease to be wondrous should some the leaders. So the people were the treasure of the State, and the people have thought if the Angel Gabriel had come into a store, and pointed out a common looking man for governor, they said, "That is your future President," as in Galena pointed out a man in a leather store doing little else but smoking cigars, at $50 a month; or an obscure music seller in Chicago, and said he would write a song to be called the "Battle Cry of Freedom," which, set to music, would be the battle cry of hundreds of thousands—would not the people have wondered! As instances of the treasure in earthen vessels, he instanced Homer singing his Iliad for a crust of bread, Shakspeare, Burns, Milton, Stevens, and Bessemer. The gifts of God came from the common people. The world was never held together by the nobility, he insisted. The true treasure was never found in splendid vases, but in the earthen vases of domestic happiness. When Baker went to explore the mysterious source of the Nile, his wife insisted on going with him. And, in this connection, he would observe that women are all entitled to their rights, they were always allowed the liberty of suffering martyrdom for the man they loved. And the world that would, having been redeemed, worthy to suffer with him, would be deemed also worthy to reign with him. (Smiles of approval.)

He adverted to Theodore Parker's life, and his partiality for bears. The best book written by a layman was Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress." Victoria, and the best parts of it were the references to children in it. The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the friend, the daughter, the neighbor, the friend, were the earthen vessels of the best we are, and of the best we can be. The little self-sacrifices of married life were far preferable to the rosy paracies of imagination. It was no rosy paradise, but something infinitely better. (Laughter.) We sat in the Sandwich Islands, with fine organs and in broadcloth and silk, and got ourselves miserable sinners. We hired sloops-of-war, and went to Europe for a year and mostly at from $2,000 to $4,000 a year. Here we fell into the error of worshipping the grandeur of our betters.

The nearer religion and religious services came to the simplicity of home life, the nearer we were to pure religion. He wanted his hearers that the thought that the man who addressed them on Sunday night was standing on a higher platform, and dressed in finer clothes was wrong. If they laid their bricks rightly, they were doing as good and as great a work as any preacher. The mother, minister to her offspring, the man of business who all doing their duty as they should, and were doing more real work than the preacher.

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